MAHABLESHWAR
BY
COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

When you take
WELLINGTON'S
MOTOR CAR
You are bound to be pleased with them. Moderate charges.
Telegrams:
"WELLINGTON CYCLISTS"
POONA.

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHOZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. III. NO. 276 — BOMBAY: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1915. — ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date of sailing about.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Adenwith	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
21st Nov. 15	Medina ..	12600	.... ..	....
28th „	Kaisar-i-Hind..	11500	Mongolia ..	10000
5th Dec „	Salsette ..	6000	.... ..	....
12th „	Khiva ..	9000	Malwa ..	11000
19th „	Salsette ..	6000	.... ..	....
26th „	Kashgar ..	9000	Mooltan ..	10000
2nd Jan. 16	Salsette ..	6000	.... ..	....
9th „	Caledonia ..	8000	Maloja ..	12500
16th „	Salsette ..	6000	.... ..	....
23rd „	Khyber ..	9000	Arabia ..	8000
30th „	Salsette ..	6000	.... ..	....
6th Feb. 16	Kaisar-i-Hind..	11500	.... ..	....

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date. About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
2nd Dec 15	Novara ..	7000	Arabia ..	8000
16th „	Nellore ..	7000	Moldavia ..	10000
30th „	Sardinia ..	7000	Karmala ..	9000
13th Jan 16	Nankin ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
27th „	Namur ..	7000	Mongolia ..	10000
10th Feb. „	Novara ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
24th „	Nellore ..	7000	Mooltan ..	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to "THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co. Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamers.	Destination.
20th Nov.	*Lhasa ..	Karachi direct connecting with s. s. "Dwarka" for Persian Gulf (passengers only).
23rd Nov.	Linga ..	Karachi Coasting

* or on arrival of English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Ballard Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).
Incorporated in Japan.
For Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kobechi Maru..	H. Nojiri	4698	8th Nov	25th Nov.
Bombay Maru	T. Terada	4625	19th Nov.	30th Nov.
Kamakura Maru	T. Kuwabara	6126	1st Dec.	13th Dec.
Moyori Maru ..	S. Kushibiki	3773	10th Dec.	22nd Dec.

For Freight apply to:—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA
York Building, Hornby Road Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
First 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.
Twice a month BOMBAY to JAPAN via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrival.	Departures.
Ume Maru ..	3016	S. Kakayama	11th Nov.	20th Nov.
Kamho Maru	3939	T. Wakazawa	23rd Nov	2nd Dec.
Kowa Maru	4499	T. Fuchigami	28th Nov.	9th Dec

For Freight apply to
Y. ASAI,
Manager.
Sakhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
24, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bathroom Fittings, etc.

Kasesra is an excellent remedy for rheumatism—used alone or in connection with other treatment. It hastens the elimination of uric acid and other substances causing rheumatism. D-97

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.
OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
			1915.
City of Cairo ..	A & C	7700	Nov. 18th

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Marcilles	A & C	82[illegible]	..	16th Dec

FARES.	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles.....	630	1,033	480	720
Liverpool.....	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Eate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent
40, Churchgate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,90,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,00 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

One Thing Is Sure.—Kasagra, the ideal tonic laxative, cures constipation. It is mild in action and pleasant to take, but it does the work and produces permanent effects. D 6

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave. about.
S. S. Olympia	5124	Alex Audrew	27th 1915.
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	16th 1915.
S.S. Elysia	6363	J. Kinnaird	3rd 1916.
S.S. Circassia	6722	J. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	2nd „
S.S Castalia	6358	Wm. Kelso	14th „

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MODERN WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that formerly held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	
Bombay to Cairo	600	
Bombay to Port Said	675	
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool		807
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool		942
Bombay to Gibraltar		885
Bombay to Liverpool		900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow		1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess attached with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamers between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopgate London E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirs and all kinds of Entertainments
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.
83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY,
AND
Arsenal Rod, POONA,
Telegrams: CORNAGLIA — Telephone No. 423

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
Bankers to the Government in Busra
HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London E. C.
Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,00
Called-up Capital	£600,00
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£900,00
Reserve Fund	£55,00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K[illegible]
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
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Nanottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.
LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Lioyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Australia	Calcutta	San Francisco
Changchun	London	Shanghai
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Sydney
Hankow	Pengtien (Mukden)	(Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Les Anglos (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 297.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
(SCOTLAND.)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,
P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

WHY BANISH YOUR OLD PIANO?

If your piano has lost its power, its attractiveness and your interest in it, it is for the reason that it needs renovation.

We can restore the tone and put the action into a condition almost new, removing all the jangling and ill-tone, thereby giving it

A NEW LEASE OF LIFE

and returning to you the pleasure it once gave, in substitution of the disgust its possession imposes in its present state.

If this offer does not tempt you we will take your old instrument allowing you full value in part payment of a

BRAND NEW PIANO

which will be to you an investment of a life-time.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£562,000
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,968
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopgate London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan (Sumatra)	Manila
Calcutta	Singapore	Cebu
Madras	Malacca	Hoilo
Rangoon	Kwala-Lumpur	Hong-Kong
Colombo	(F.M.S.)	Canton
Karachi	Klang (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Bangkok	Tientsin
Penang	Batavia	Tsingtau
Puket		(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haipheng	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if such under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Post Box No. 24.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Tired and worn out. Restore your lost energy—Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract increases your vitality—makes the daily tasks a pleasure—feel fresh when through. 19

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisement unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Opens on Thursday the 14th October, under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation Commands excellent view Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. 578

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE. LUCKNOW.—First class education in English, Mathematics, Science and Latin for European and Anglo-Indian boys only.

Staff of fourteen experienced masters, including seven graduates of British Universities.

Unrivalled Science laboratories.

Special Classes for Junior and Senior Cambridge Local Examinations. Entrance to Thomason College, Roorkee and Allahabad Intermediate Examination.

Numerous leaving scholarships reserved for Martiniere boys.

Classes re-open in January.

Apply to PRINCIPAL for prospectus. 2350

WANTED.

A LADY desires to teach Singing, Piano and English to Parsee ladies and children. Apply "TEACHER," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2316

WANTED by educated Frenchman, pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

WANTED YOUNG EUROPEAN LADY with knowledge of Hindustani to teach English and Music in a respectable Mahomedan family from 11 to 5 daily. Apply with terms and qualifications to Box 618 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2332

WANTED FOR THE RADHANPUR HIGH SCHOOL a GRADUATE with Mathematics as 2nd Assistant Master. Pay Rs. 60 p.m. Must apply before 30th November to:—
DEWAN, RADHANPUR STATE. 2334

WANTED—A CHIEF JUDGE for a Native State a B.A. LL.B., or M.A. LL.B. having experience of practical work and able to control and organise the Department in a Native State will be preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 613, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2314

WANTED—HEAD MASTER for a High School B. A. or M. A. one having experience of teaching and controlling an institution will be preferred. Salary Rs. 100-5-125 for B. A. and Rs. 125-5-150 for M. A. Apply with copies of testimonials and other particulars to Box No. 612, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2313

SHOEMAKER.—WANTED for East African European Stores, MAN for repairing Boots and Shoes, must be quick, and good at hand-sewn work. House accommodation provided free. Apply with copies of certificates, stating age, wages required, etc., to Mr. A. J. CAMERON, The Uganda Co., Ltd., Kampala, Uganda. 912

WANTED CONTRACTORS for heavy earth-work drystone pitching, brick burning concrete work, brickwork and stone masonry in bridges, walls, and covered ways. Transportation from Railhead of food stuffs for coolies to be arranged by the Contractors themselves.

Applications for Contract work, accompanied with certificates of previous work, to be made to
THE DISTRICT ENGINEER,
Assam-Bengal Railway,
Haflong P. O.
903 North Cachar Hills.

WANTED an Experienced and Qualified DISTRICT ENGINEER for the District Board of Saran on a monthly salary of Rs. 700 rising to Rs. 800, ON APPROVED SERVICE, by annual increment of Rs. 25, with 1st class Travelling Allowance according to the Civil Service Regulations. No one need apply who is not qualified under Bengal Government Notification, No. 3334 L. S. G., dated 20th December, 1901, as amended by Notifications No. 1198 T. M., dated 18th June, 1906, and No. 891 T. L. S. G., dated 23rd September, 1911. The selected candidate will have to join at once.

Applications from candidates must be submitted in sealed and registered covers addressed to THE CHAIRMAN, District Board, Saran, P. O. Chapra, B. & N. W. Railway, and Superscribed "Application for Appointment of District Engineer." Each application must be accompanied by all necessary certificates and testimonials, together with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration, in which they can be returned, in the event of the application being unsuccessful.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st December, 1915.

The selected candidate will remain on probation for one year and must occupy the District Engineer's Bungalow belonging to the District Board on payment of a monthly rent calculated under the P. W. D. Code Rules.

F. M. LUCE,
Chairman, District Board,
Saran.
Chapra, the 5th November, 1915. 802

WANTED.

WANTED for the Cawnpore Club Ltd., a first class cook. Mug or Goanese preferred. Pay Rs. 50 per month.
Apply to HONORARY SECRETARY, Cawnpore Club Ltd., Cawnpore. 909

WANTED—TRACERS and DRAUGHTSMAN in an Architects' office. Only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 621, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2339

WANTED—PAYING GUESTS in a well situated flat on the Apollo Bunder. Accommodation for married couple or two bachelors. Good table and home conveniences. E. I. and F. Terms moderate. Apply to "X. Y. Z." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

WANTED—Applications are invited for the post of a temporary DRAUGHTSMAN to the Deolali Cantonment Committee. A thorough knowledge of house measurement and the preparation of plans and elevations therefrom is essential. Copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) should be submitted. 2325

TAILORS.—WANTED for East Africa, MASTER TAILOR for European Store. Must be good at fitting Uniforms, Breeches, etc. House accommodation provided free. Apply with copies of certificates, stating age, wages required, etc., to Mr. A. J. CAMERON, The Uganda Co. Ltd., Kampala, Uganda. 913

WANTED—A GRADUATE strong in English, one knowing Persian or able to teach Science to higher classes of the High School according to the new course will be preferred. Apply to the undersigned stating qualifications and minimum salary expected.

J. M. BAMA,
Acting Director of Public,
2345 Instruction, Navanagar State.

WANTED a QUALIFIED and EXPERIENCED MIDWIFE. Salary Rs. 70 p. m. and free quarters knowledge of Gujrati or Hindustani essential must be able to join duties as early as possible. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned by 25th.
TYEBBHOY SALEBHOY.
L. M. & S.
ZHAMPA. 2336

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE PIANO as good as new. Cost Rs. 500, willing to accept Rs. 300. Apply to Box No. 222, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1000

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 9, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2193

FOR SALE—"GUBRUDER KNAKE" Ebonized case cottage piano in excellent condition Rs. 425 or offers. Apply to Box No. 125, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1008

ZINC—Magnesia, Calcium-Chloride, Hirakasi, Engine Boilers, Lathes, and Gin stores. Extremely lowest rates.
JETHALAL CO.,
2348 Nagdevi Street, Bombay.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT Book for 12 months with Servant's Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form, at Re. 1-8-0. From the A. and N. Stores, Bombay and Calcutta, Thacker & Co. Ltd., Tract and Book Society, L. M. Furtado, Bombay and the Scottish Mission Press, Poona. 916

TO BE LET.

PRIVATE family offers good Board, 2 meals Rs. 45; 3 meals Rs. 60; vicinity Hotel Majestic, Apply "BOARD" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 980

BOARD and LODGING for two batchelors in a healthy locality in Byculla, near Tram lines. Terms moderate. Apply "X" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 917

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants. Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 552

TO LET in the vicinity of Club Road, a nice large airy bed room with bath room and separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 175, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

TO LET.—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises. 2272

TO LET.—DEVLALI, Camp View, fully furnished, large Bungalow water laid. Now in the occupation of J. W. Stokes, Esqr., from 15th November next. Apply to JAMSHED & SONS, Empress Hotel, Devlali. 950

TO LET—Two houses and a cottage, furnished, outside the Woods, Lanoulie, for the month of October or longer. Fine situation. For rent and other particulars apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona. 989

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The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:
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AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, TABLE ORNAMENTS, GLASSWARE, CROCKERYWARE, ETC.

On SUNDAY the 21st November 1915 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Allexandra Terrace, opposite to Byculla Station, and next to Post Office, Byculla very valuable and handsome household furniture made by Roberts Wimbridge and others, comprising of dining table, dining chairs, handsome hall, side or corner cabinets, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, single and double mirror door almiras, drawing room chest of drawers, side-boards, hanging clothes and gown presses, fancy, teapoys, marble top round and octagon tables, reclining sofas, long arm easy chairs, writing and dressing tables, rocking chairs, cane chairs, dinner chairs, cane chairs, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat-safes, clothes baskets, iron and brass beadsteads, rich carpets, Milner's safe music box, bird cage bowls, spoons, and forks, teasets, Satsuma vases, chinaware, glassware, crockeryware, table ornaments, lamps, copper boilers, cooking utensils etc.

The property of A. L. Irving Esq.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NAGDEVI CROSS ROAD.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Vithaldas Ramji an Insolvent Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction on Tuesday the 30th November 1915 at 5 p.m. (S. T.), the following landed property of the said Insolvent on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon with their appurtenances situate and being at the Nagdevi Cross Road without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 167 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the property of Jugjiwan Bhagwan on the west by the property formerly of Kuber Jiva, and now of Goswami Shri Goverdhanlalji Maharaj on the north by the Nagdevi Cross Road and on the south by the sweeper's passage and which said dwelling or premises are assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Ward No. 767 and Street Nos. 33 to 37 at Collector's New Survey No. 2091.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietra and Madan, Solicitors for the Official Assignee at their office No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN THE LANDED PROPERTY AT HYDERABAD (SIND).

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Jethmal Bhachand, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of December, 1915 at 3 p.m. (S. T.). at their Rooms No. 1 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right title and interest of the said Insolvent in the following landed property.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.—All that piece of land situate in Chuto Street in the Town of Hyderabad within the limits of the Registration District and Sub-District of Hyderabad (Sind) together with the building and structures standing thereon and bounded on the north by the house of Hashmatrai Khemchand, on the west by the house of Hardusmal Suratmal, on the south by the public street and on the east by the house of Naraindas Bhagchandni, bearing part of city survey No. 186, Street No. 1/1.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors for the Official Assignee, at their office No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th November, 1915.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE on FRIDAY the 19th November, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)

Auction Sale of Provisions for Indian Troops Packing Cases, and other Stores, at No. 12 Shed, Alexandra Docks.

Under instructions from the Embarkation Supply Officer Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY AND Co., will THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 19th day of November, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at No. 12 Shed Alexandra Docks:—

1 lot of provisions for Indian Troops, consisting of atta, ghee, parched gram, powa, dates, turmeric, tea, chillies goor and unserviceable articles.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

N.B.—As the permits have been obtained from the Customs and Port Trust authorities this time there would be no difficulty in removing the lots.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th Nov. 1915.

AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & CO.

GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.
53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285
Residence Telephone No. 696.

BONA FIDE SALE.

SALE TO DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE of High Class and Spe- Made-to-order Furniture by John rts, Devji Canji, E. Wimbridge, au and other good Makers, Artistic t Cabinets, Roll Top Office Table, 's Devonporte by Benjamin, Velvet Silk Tapestry Lined Chesterfield Chairs, Tapestry Lined Chester-sofa, two first class Solid Iron Framed Compass Grand Cottage Pianos by A. er, Berlin, specially imported by s. Soundy and Co., (used only for six hs) one Iron Framed Sweet Toned ge Piano by S. Rose and Co., etc., etc. -DAY, Friday the 19th November at 2-30 (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auc-ers, are instructed to sell by Public ion at their offices at 53, Medow Street t Floor opposite the Oak Lane where furniture has been arranged for auc- the very valuable handsome artistic antial and made-to-order high class iture by Messrs. John Roberts, i Canji, E. Wimbridge, Breslaur and good makers consisting of dining s for 12 and 6 persons, one 50 years old ned and blackwood dining table for ersons, dining chairs, dumb-waiters, ish mahogany side board, dinner m, meatsafes, English solid mahogany ry book case, walnutwood secretariat case, specially made-to-order roll top table, lady's devonporte by Benjamin, rvelvet lined artistic cabinets, rich velund silk tapestry lined drawing room cerfield easy chairs, lady's chesterfield chairs, rich tapestry lined full size cerfield sofa, drawing room hand-painted eapoys, palm stands Genoa velvet and tapestry lined drawing room suite of s and chairs, two first class Solid Iron hed Full Compass Grand Cottage pianos b. Walter, Berlin, specially imported by dy and Co., (used only for six months ain very good condition) one sweet toned ge piano by S. Rose and Co., half leg of elephant with natural hair and stone ns and nail circumference 48 inches conted with liquor cabinet, writing tables, reing tinkling office chairs, teapoys, lady's rs, music cabinets, door curtains, single adouble almirahs, cloth and gown presses, sing chest of drawers, marble top dress- and washing tables, folding travelling s, high class Singapore cane furniture, n and brass bedsteads, rich ornaments, ch platedware by Mappin and Webb, rich ockery and glassware, cooking utensils, tc., etc.

The property of G. W. Murray, Esq., Manager, Insurance Department, Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., going to the front including that of W. H. Scott, Esq., Deputy Traffic Superintendent G. I. P. Ry., and A. Murray, Esq., Depot Storekeeper, G. I. P. Ry.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONAFIDE SALE.

AN UNIUE OPPORTUNITY TO BANKS, JEWELLERS, INSURANCE AND IMPORT OFFICES AND MERCANTILE AND ATTORNEYS FIRMS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY HIGH CLASS FIRE AND BURGLAR RESISTING BENT IRON SAFES FITTED WITH SPECIAL 8 LEVER LOCKS AND SECRET CONTRIVANCES.

THIS DAY Friday, the 19th November, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by public Auction at their offices at 53, Medows Street Fort (first floor, opposite the Oak Lane) a consignment from the well-known Safe-Makers Messrs. Tosh and Co., just received consisting of the following very high class fire and burglar resisting bent iron safes fitted with Tosh special 8 lever locks and secret and automatic contrivances.

2 Iron safes 40 inches by 24 inches by 24 inches.

2 Iron safes 30 inches by 24 inches by 24 inches.

1 Iron safe 24 inches by 20 inches by 18 inches.

1 Iron safe 18 inches by 15 inches by 15 inches.

1 Iron safe 60 inches by 36 inches by 24 inches.

Fitted with two doors and special secret drawers and automatic iron cover (a very good safe for documents, and valuables).

The above safes are on view.

P. S.—This consignment affords one more opportunity to disappointed purchasers at the last Auction Sale of safes on 16th September.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 50 CHEST LEAF TEA.

TO-DAY, Friday the 19th November at 2-30 p.m (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their offices by order of Messrs. Manilal Amthalal and Bros. and on account and at the risk of:—

S. A. M. Mir (Yahudi Abudin Minisia).
50 Chests Java Tea Chalamsa.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th Nov. 1915.

Wind hurts your eyes? Severe frontal headache? Stearns' Headache Cure drives it out. Take one wafer in a little water—cures quickly. C.19

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 25, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 1317.

AUCTION SALE OF COPPER SHEETS.

THIS-DAY FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of Messrs. Pulee & Co., and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Vinchand Dalcharam.

50 bundles V. D. 3801/3850 copper sheets, —(squares) S. S. City of Calcutta.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY WATER.

THIS-DAY FRIDAY, the 19th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the Fort PRESS, Colaba, near Arthur Bunder, on account of the concerned:—

7 Full pressed bales of Mathia Cotton slightly damaged by water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 19th Nov. 1915.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
52, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF BENZO-MAGENTA OF WEL KNOWN MAKERS MESSRS. F. F. BAYER & CO.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 19th instant at 4 p.m., (S. To), Messrs. GANDHI & CO., will sell by public auction at Old Bardan Gali, at the godown Mr. Kooverji Fakir, by order of Narsey Monji, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Chimanlal Mansookhbhai.

156 pounds Benzo-Magenta of the well known makers Messrs. F. F. Bayer and Co., each tin of 1lb.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, Nov. 19th 1915.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2 per case
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2 per case
Chester Brand 125 deg.	5 2 2 per case
Devoes's Brilliant 125 deg. ...	5 0 2 per case
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case
Monkey Brand 125 deg. ...	4 15 2 per case
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12 0 per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk Order books supplied gratis on application.

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EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

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AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA
CHARNI ROAD.
TO-NIGHT
No. 2 programme of the week. Showing until Friday only.
FEATURING
THREE STAR ATTRACTIONS:
A PATHE EXCLUSIVE
FASCINATION WAR DRAMA.
A BALBOA FEATURE
TOMBOY
and the STARLIGHT Comedy.
SHE IS A PIPPIN
Change of programme on Saturday 20th.
TIME—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY
THE MOST CENTRAL THEATRE IN BOMBAY.
HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
9-30 To-Night 9-30
Mr. HUMPHREY BISHOP
AND LONDON STAR COMPANY
PRESENT THEIR
CONCERT-REVUE
The most Unique and Artistic production on the Vaudeville Stage, items of which change every night.
The Programme includes the World-Famous.
"WEDGWOOD CLASSICS"
Direct from the London Palladium.
The production which was instantly acknowledged by the Bombay Public to be one of the most artistic and beautiful acts presented in India.
FREQUENT CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
PRICES Rs. 4, 3, 2 & 1.
Box Plan at ROSE & Co.
TO-NIGHT 9.30. TO-NIGHT 9-30.

SKATING RINK
OPEN DAILY
For practice and learners 8 to 9 morning.
LADIES ONLY FROM 9-30 TO 10-30 A. M.
Evening from 6 to 8.
Night Sessions from 9-30 to 11-30
A Special CLUB Session every Thursday evening from 6 to 8.
Sundays and Bank Holidays
Morning Session 9 to 11.
BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

BOMBAY CRICKET WEEK.
13th to 18th December 1915.
IN AID OF
WOMEN'S BRANCH
OF THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
WAR AND RELIEF FUND.
The following matches will be played on the Bombay Gymkhana Ground:—
His Excellency's Side (England) v. India
13th to 15th December.
Parsees v. Hindoos
16th to 18th December.
Applications for space for tents should be made to the Executive Engineer, P. W. D. Bombay.
Any further particulars can be obtained from.
J. E. JACKSON,
Hon. Sec. (Cricket),
BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

TO MOTORISTS ONLY.
Motorists and all interested in motoring, please note that all repairs done by us are executed in a thoroughly equipped and modern workshop, under the personal supervision and management of an efficient European engineer.
HORMUSJI SORABJI & SONS,
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Accessories, Petrol, Tyres & Lubricants stocked
BRING YOUR MOTOR TROUBLES TO US
WE MAKE PLEASURE OF THEM.

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AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT is Your

Last Chance of seeing this remarkable film

LORD KITCHENER IN FRANCE!

Together with

FULL COMEDY PROGRAMME

CHAPLIN

WIFFLES

AND

FATTY.

6-30 and 10 p.m.

This Splendid Whisky is popular because Consumers have found it to be better than many of the much-advertised brands, but more moderate in price. Test it for yourself, and abide by the result.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Dont't worry about your constipation. Stearns Kasagra will cure it all right. Pleasant to take, mild in action, sure in results, low in price. D-8

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JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN—Proprietor, Refreshment Room, Kalyan Station.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
KOLHAPUR CITY.—S. A. Kulkarni & Co.
KOTAH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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MHOW.—Sorabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NASIK.—Mahdeo V. Joshi, Main Rd
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—Ram Sharanlal.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kellapit
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE.

*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE

Company, Limited.

Worked on a scientific basis and most economically under the expert actuarial advice of

GEORGE, Esq., F.F.A., F.I.A., (London)

Low rates, liberal conditions.

For particulars apply to:—

FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J.P.

Managing Director

62, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS WANTED.

Dull headache, brain in a muddle, easily irritated? Take Stearns' Headache Cure, one wafer brings a smile. Easy to carry, easy to take. C-17

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Nov. 18

The depression in the Bay has disppeared. Light rain has fallen locally in Bihar and Orissa and Madras. The principal amounts are Victoria Point, Samalpur and Kodaikanal one inch, Calingapatam one and a half inch.

No important change is forecasted.

RAINFALL IN OCTOBER.

In his general remarks on the rainfallin the Bombay Presidency in October the Director of Agriculture observes that in he Deccan rain during the month was generally above the average in the four northern districts and in the east of Poona, the excess being specially marked in the East Khandesh; elsewhere it was equal to or slightly below the average. The fall was rather excessive in places in the north for the standing crops and did some damage to the crops lying out in the fields; elsewhere it was very beneficial and the standing crops are all doing well. The harvesting of kharif crops is generally progressing and cotton picking continues in Khandesh. The sowing of rabi crops is being vigourously pushed on and the seedling are in good condition.

In the Karnatak the total fall of the month was generally in defect of the average. It was however seasonable and the standing crops continue to be in good condition. Rabi sowing is nearing completion in Belgaum and in rapid progress elsewhere. The seedlings are thriving.

In the Konkan the month's total rain was generally much above the average the excess being particularly noticeable in the north. The fall was more than sufficient and it was beneficial to the late crops in Thana. The harvesting of early crops is nearly finished and that of the late ones commenced. The standing crops are in good condition.

In Gujarat unusually heavy rain for this time of the year, considerably over the average, was received throughout the province the excess being specially marked in Karia and the Panch Mahals. The rainfall though late and unevenly distributed was very beneficial to the kharif crops that had still survived and improved their condition. It proved very useful to the standing cotton generally and to the rice crop in Surat. It also facilitated the sowing of rabi crops which is in full swing.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 18th November 1915 was 30.066 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBA

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 17th November, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.832 inches
Temperature of Air	80.5 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74.5 "
Dew Point	73.1 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.759 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	4.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	86.3 "
Minimum do. do.	74.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE, WNW, NNW, N,
Movement of Wind do. do.	129 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Dept. on Still	LOW WATER. Month	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still
	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.
THUR	18	m 8 50	26 1	18	m 2 51	20 0
		51a	27 3		7a	16 7
FRI.	19	m 9 28	26 0	19	m 3 37	20 0
		10 31a	27 9		3 40a	16 2
SAT.	20	m 10 3	26 0	20	m 4 16	19 11
		11 7a	28 1		4 11a	15 11
SUN	21	m 10 36	25 11	21	m 4 51	19 10
		11 40a	28 4		4 41a	15 9
MON	22	m 11 8a	25 10	22	m 5 34	19 10
					5 10a	15 9
TUE	23	m 0 19	28 4	23	m 5 58	19 10
		m 11 40	25 8		5 39a	15 11
WED	24	m 0 43	28 3	24	m 6 33	19 11
		12a	25 5		6 8a	16 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Nov.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 18 (Thursday)	" 6h. 47m.	" 6h. 0m.
" 19 (Friday)	" 6h. 48m.	" 6h. 0m
" 20 (Saturday)	" 6h. 48m.	" 6h. 0m.
" 21 (Sunday)	" 6h. 49m.	" 6h. 0m.
" 22 (Monday)	" 6h. 49m.	" 6h. 0 m.
" 23 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 50m.	" 6h. 0m
" 17 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 51m.	" 6h. 0m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

Full Moon	1915 November	21st,	11h	6-4 p.m.
Last Quarter	" "	30th.	3h	40-5 a.m.
New Moon	" December	6th.	11h	33-7 p.m.
First Quarter	" "	13th.	5h	8-4 p.m.

Major M. L. Ferrar handed over the duties of Postal Censor Bombay, to Mr. C. D' A. Crofton, I.C.S., on the afternoon of the 13th November, 1915.

Mr. R. C. Lorimer, Assistant Postal Censor, Bombay, proceeded on three months' privilege leave with effect from the afternoon of the 13th November 1915.

DAILY WEATHER REPORTS.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday the 18th November 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is in excess in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded at Allahabad and clear elsewhere. Night temperature is in excess at Cawnpore and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in excess in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is 4deg. to 14 deg. F. in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Temperature is in defect during the day but in excess at night at Karwar and Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded. Night temperature continues in excess.

General Remarks.—There has been a considerable decrease of rainfall in the extreme south of the Peninsula; only slight isolated showers have fallen in Malabar and south-east Madras.

Some showers are likely in south-east Madras and south Malabar. A few showers are possible in east Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 18th of November, 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall past 24 hours	Total 1st June to Date	Departure 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	74.1	59.8	74	..	0	..
Do. (17th)	84.5	68.0	73	..	0	—0.49
Jask	82.3	72.7	64	..	0	0
Muskat	86.3	72.1	67	..	0	—0.17
Do. (17th)						—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	87.3	54.8	68	..	0	0
Rawalpindi	82.5	44.0	64	..	0	—0.14
Lahore	83.5	48.5	80	..	0	—0.02
Hissar	85	50.5	58	..	0	..
Ambala	84.7	52.1	84	..	0	—0.25
Delhi	85.1	57.6	72	..	0	—0.04
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	84.8	59.3	49	..	0	—0.03
Mainpuri	86.1	56.4	60	..	0	—0.11
Jhansi	85.1	57.8	57	..	0	—0.06
Cawnpore	82.6	59.9	76	..	0	—0.29
Allahabad	83.6	68.4	80	..	0	—0.20
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	88.5	53.2	58	..	0	0
Karachi	87	66	0	39	..	0	—0.05
Ajmer	82	53	4	58	..	0	—0.03
Jaipur	85.3	56.1	45	..	0	—0.03
Kotah	85.1	60.8	51	..	0	—0.02
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	83.4	57.0	31	..	0	—0.03
Dwarka	89.4	68.3	68	..	0	0
Veraval	89.9	64.8	35	..	0	—0.07
Rajkot	90.6	57.3	30	..	0	—0.16
Bhavnagar Para	90.0	59.8	58	..	0	—0.06
Surat	92.9	66.5	52	..	0	—0.07
Ahmedabad	94.4	64.1	35	..	0	—0.04
Deesa	93	9	58.8	41	..	0	—0.06
Neemuch	83.1	61.2	48	..	0	—0.02
Indore	84.7	57.1	63	..	0	—0.15
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	81.5	65.7	78	..	0	—0.28
Saugor	81.8	61.6	65	..	0	—0.21
Hoshangabad	83	61.0	74	..	0	—0.27
Khandwa	86.4	61.9	68	..	0	—0.29
Akola	90.1	69.3	50	..	0	—0.32
Amraoti	88.0	66.5	66	..	0	—0.35
Nagpur	85	70.6	75	..	0	—0.57
Chanda	85	9	66	0	83	..	0.19	—0.36
Raipur	78.7	68.1	87	0.06	0.12	—0.19
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.3	75.0	69	..	0.02	—0.33
Ratnagiri	86	74.1	74	..	0.81	3.44
Mormugao	83	74.7	88	0.01	0.83	—0.10
Karwar	84.7	73.3	88	0.02	0.96	—0.61
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.8	56.7	50	..	0	—0.34
Ahmednagar	85	9	60.4	48	..	0.22	—0.22
Poona	87	6	62.3	63	..	0.33	—0.33
Sholapur	87.8	69.6	51	..	0.66	—0.06
Bijapur	85.9	70.3	62	..	0.39	—0.41
Belgaum	82	64.5	82	..	0.94	—0.50
Aurangabad	88	1	63.2	54	..	0	—0.38
Nizamabad (Indur.)	86.6	3	57.5	79	..	0.68	0.19
Hyderabad	86.2	66.8	74	..	5.53	—2.28
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	85	7	72.1	84	..	4.66	2.24
Calicut	85.9	72.6	91	..	5.92	2.24
Cochin	85.7	75.6	84	..	4.60	—0.52
Colombo	83	8	71.2	95	1.75	24.28	14.82
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	85.3	73.7	88	..	3.45	—0.77
Bellary	88	3	77.5	72	..	6.11	4.66
Cuddapah	91	2	74.3	77	..	5.47	3.48
Madras	89.3	74.4	87	0.28	8.13	0.91
Bangalore	83.3	64.4	88	..	1.74	—0.55
Coimbatore	85.6	70	5	89	..	2.08	—0.25
Trichinopoly	91.1	72	4	89	0.60	4.60	1.64
Negapatam	84.3	74.5	92	..	6.53	—2.88

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

According to telegraphic reports from the districts received in the office of the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, there was rain during the week ending 16th instant in the Konkan, Deccan, Karnatak, Savantvadi and Kolhapur. Standing crops were in good condition. Harvesting of kharif crops is in progress. Picking of cotton continues in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah, Broach, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar and Kathiawar. Rabi sowing is in progress. The supply of fodder was adequate except in parts of four districts in Sind and in Cutch and Baroda. Agricultural stock was generally sufficient and cattle were in good condition except in the hilly tracts of Karachi and in parts of Thar and Parkar. The supply of water for drinking was adequate. Water for irrigation was deficient in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira and Baroda. Prices of food-grains have slightly fallen except in Gujarat.

"NO SIMPLER SOUL ON EARTH."

The Very Rev. Dr. Wallace Williamson, St. Giles Cathedral, in the course of an address, in which he recounted impressions of visits to the Army and the Navy, said the great spiritual simplicities of their religion came home to their hearts and souls with a new meaning and a new power.

The British soldier might have his faults—and there were black sheep in every flock—but there was no grander, simpler soul on earth than the British soldier. There was one equal to him, and that was the British sailor. And his impression alike of the Army and the Fleet was simply this, that there was an indomitable spirit there which no merely human power could successfully resist.

He had come into personal living contact with the Commanders-in-Chief of the British Army and the British Navy. To look on John French and to look on John Jellicoe was almost to see the embodiment of the indomitable spirit of the British people, and he knew that deep in the hearts of these men there was not only confidence in the Army and the Fleet which they led, but confidence in Almighty God, and sure trust that He would lead them through.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, Nov. 18.)

The Hon. Sir John J. Heaton, Kt., I.C.S., resumed the execution of the duties of his office as Judge of the Bombay High Court on the 22nd October 1915 in the forenoon.

Lieutenant-Colonel L. L. Fenton (retired) to do duty as First Assistant to the Resident at Baroda.

Major W. M. P. Wood to be Assistant Political Resident at Aden vice Major A. H. E. Mosse.

The following temporary arrangements are sanctioned vice Mr. A. S. V. Acott, I.C.S., Assistant Political Agent, Palanpur, on leave.

Khan Saheb F. S. Master, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Palanpur, to be in charge of the current duties of the Assistant Political Agent, Palanpur, in addition to his own duties.

Kumar Shri Pratapsinhji Ransinhji, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Palanpur, to be in charge of the current duties of the Superintendent of Police, Palanpur, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. C. G. H. Fawcett, I.C.S., First Grade Judge, has been allowed an extension for six months of the furlough granted to him.

Mr. F. L. Clifford, First Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 26th October 1915 with permission to retire at the end of it.

Mr. A. C. Wild, I.C.S., on return from leave to do duty as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Bijapur, and thereafter to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Bijapur, vice Mr. F. J. Varley, I.C.S.

Mr. R. T. F. Kirk, I.C.S., on return from leave, to do duty as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge at Hyderabad.

With effect from 22nd September 1915, Mr. H. J. Keess to be substantive pro tem. Third Grade Assistant Collector of Excise in the vacancy of Mr. L. H. Barford on military duty.

Vice Mr. K. B. Gokhale, deceased, Mr. F. O. Sampson to be Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests.

Mr. Ganesh Ragunath Patkar to be substantive pro tem. Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests.

Mr. Manjunath Shantappa Taggarsee to be Probationary Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests in the Southern Circle.

Mr. E. J. Bolus, I.C.S., on relief, to be Assistant Collector in Sind.

Mr. C. G. Freke, I.C.S., passed an examination in Hindustani on 1st November 1915.

Mr. Ramkrishna Anandrao Nadkarni to be substantive pro tem. Sixth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Erachshah Jahangirshah Taleyarkhan to be substantive pro tem. Fifth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Ramchandra Sadashiv Athavle to be substantive pro tem. Sixth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Gopal Ramchandra Balekundri to be substantive pro tem. Fifth Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr. Atmaram Krishna Nulkar confirmed in that grade.

Mr. Bulchand Alumal to be substantive pro tem. Sixth Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr. Ramkrishna Anandrao Nadkarni confirmed in that grade.

Mr. Ardeshir Fardunji Dalal to be substantive pro tem. Fifth Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr. Narayan Chintaman Pethe appointed substantive pro tem. Fourth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Manilal Ajitrai Thakur to be substantive pro tem. Fourth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Revanshiddappa Basavaneppa Kittur to be substantive pro tem. Fifth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Phirozshah Ratanji Kapadia to be substantive pro tem. Fifth Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr. Erachshah Jahangirshah Taleyarkhan confirmed in that grade.

Mr. Shaikh Yakub Vazir Muhammad to be substantive pro tem. Fourth Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr. Narayan Chintaman Pethe confirmed in that grade.

Mr. Vinayak Bhaskar Sakhalkar to be substantive pro tem. Fifth Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr. Gopal Ramchandra Balekundri confirmed in that grade.

Mr. Vinayak Krishna Namjoshi to be Second Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Felix D'Abreo to be Third Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Manilal Ajitrai Thakur to be Fourth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Shaikh Yakub Vazir Muhammad to be substantive pro tem. Fourth Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr. Manilal Ajitrai Thakur, confirmed.

Mr. Ardeshir Fardunji Dalal to be Fifth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Vinayak Bhaskar Sakhalkar to be substantive pro tem. Fifth Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr. Ardeshir Fardunji Dalal, confirmed.

Mr. Hotchand Chandumal to be Sixth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Shaikh Yakub Vazir Muhammad to be Fourth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Krishnaji Vasudev Joshi to be substantive pro tem. Fourth Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr. Shaikh Yakub Vazir Muhammad, confirmed.

Mr. Revanshiddappa Basavaneppa Kittur to be Fifth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. George Birch to be substantive pro tem. Fifth Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr. Revanshiddappa Basavaneppa Kittur, confirmed.

Rao Saheb Lakshman Narayan Joglekar to be substantive pro tem. Sixth Grade Deputy Collector from 28th December 1914.

Mr. Mangesh Vithal Mudbidri to be substantive pro tem. Sixth Grade Deputy Collector from 14th January 1915.

Mr. Natvarlal Maganlal Parekhji to be substantive pro tem. Sixth Grade Deputy Collector from 22nd January 1915.

Mr. Shankar Sheshgiri Chandawarkar, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, passed with credit, on 1st November 1915, an examination in Kanarese according to the Higher Standard.

Mr. Shridhar Balkrishna Vaidya, Probationary Deputy Collector, Belgaum, passed the Lower Standard Departmental Examination with credit on 26th October 1915.

Mr. E. Gawan-Taylor, I.C.S., passed the Lower Standard Departmental Examination with credit on 26th October 1915.

The undermentioned officers passed an examination in Hindustani on 30th October 1915:

Mr. A. S. R. Macklin, I.C.S., Mr. D. MacLachlan, I.C.S. and Mr. I. H. Taunton, I.C.S.

Mr. R. B. Ewbank, I.C.S., Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bombay Presidency, has been allowed an extension of three days' extraordinary leave without pay.

The Rev. H. Mould, Chaplain of Mount Abu, to act as Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Bombay, in addition to doing his other duties, pending relief by the Rev. C. B. G. Collier.

Mr. J. A. Shillidy, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Municipal Commissioner for the City of Ahmedabad vice Mr. Madhav Jagannath Dikshit.

2nd Battalion, and S. M. R. Rifles.—Major Robert William Munro MacMillan V.D., resigns his commission and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated the 25th August 1915.

G. I. P. Ry. Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Alfred Henry Chilton to be Second-Lieutenant, vice Gilbert McCaul Bell, promoted. Dated 12th July 1915.

Military Assistant Surgeon A. Baldwin De Souza to act as Resident Surgeon, St. George's Hospital.

Major J. C. S. Oxley, I.M.S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Karachi, in addition to his military duties, vice Captain H. S. Hutchinson, I.M.S. transferred.

Assistant Surgeon Rao Bahadur Maganlal Motiram Modi, L.M. & S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Thana, with attached duties.

Assistant Surgeon Mancherji Jamaspji Mistri L.M. & S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Jalgaon.

Assistant Surgeon Varjivandas Damodardas Merchant, L.M. & S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Kaira.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Captain George Washington Talbot has been transferred to the Supernumerary List with effect from 8th November 1915.

On return from leave, Mr. F. J. Von Bock, Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Southern Division.

Mr. G. K. Kale Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Sholapur, is granted privilege leave on full pay from 20th November to 23rd December 1915 with permission to affix the Christmas Holidays.

Messrs. Vasudev Govind Bijapurkar, LL.B., and Meherjibhai Ardeshir Dotivala, LL.B., have been admitted as Vakils of the High Court.

Mr. K. K. Desai, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, is granted leave on medical certificate for ten days with effect from the 5th October 1915 with permission to retire from the service with effect from 15th October 1915, the date on which he was invalided by the Medical Board.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 18.

Lhasa King Karachi.

The following steamer entered the Docks for loading:—

Steamer Koweit for Aden.

Thursday, 18th November, 1915.

S. S. Lahasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 953 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived here yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Yeboshi Maru	Nojiri	N. Y. Kaisha.
B. Rance	Ellis	T. M. & Co.
F. Stanley Hall		K. N. & Co
H. Jezset Agost Fohererzeg		M. Italiana
M. Okara		M. M. & Co
N. Zoroaster	Wickham	J. F. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati	B. S. N. Co
Sabarmati	B. S. N. Co
Netravati	B. S. N. Co
Kavelf	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Pacific	Ireland	D. Nanji & Sons
2 Ume Maru		O. S. Kaisha.
3 Tayabi		D. Nanji & Sons
4 Aviemoor		M. & Co
6 Kaweit		T. M. & Co
7 Clan Mackellar		J. F. & Co
9 Zayani	Weeks	H. S. Shoostry & Co
10 & 11 Dara	Hatfield	S. M. & Co
15 Pentakota	Bateman	M. M. & Co.
16 Baroda		M. M. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Culna M. M. Co.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Malta	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. Co
3 Akbar		T. M. & Co
4 Kaiser-i-Hind	Bennett	P. & O. Co
5 Ranmani	Wheeler	T. M. M. & Co
6 Olympia	Andrews	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Meteor Remmerson W. & A. G. & Co.

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Dredger Governador A Ashdown & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Chakdina	Elton	M. M. & Co
Cigale	Jouanis	T. M. & Co
City of Glasgow	Morrison	K. Nixon & Co
Grachus	Smith	M. M. & Co
Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

Nov. 18.

FOR GENOA.

Tayabi (s) 400 bales cotton M. Ahmersey & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia (s) 3,000 cwt. mussoor Ralli Bros.

WOMEN CONSTABLES.

APPOINTMENT OF PERMANENT FORCE URGED.

Between 500 and 600 delegates from all parts of the country attended the annual conference of the National Union of Women Workers which opened in mail week at the Central Hall, Westminister, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Creighton.

The conference received with cheers the announcement that the Executive Committee had unanimously adopted a resolution stating that they did appoint delegates to the International Women's Congress at The Hague, and that the committee wished it to be understood that the congress had no official connection with the International Council of Women.

Mrs. George Morgan (Brimingham) moved a resolution declaring that the work of women patrols had conclusively shown the desirability of the permanent appointment of women to carry out police duties in relation to women and children, and urging the Government to take the necessary steps to promote the appointment of women for such purpose. The old fear that women police might come into trouble by receiving rudeness or violence in the pursuit of their duties, she said, had been entirely swept away. Women workers had been not resented by the policemen, but welcomed. The preventive work which women could do was of enormous consequence. The policeman could not be got to understand how to talk to "the "flighty girl." In fact, the "flighty girl" knew a great deal better how to talk to the policeman (laughter).

The resolution was passed, and the conference adopted a further resolution urging the appointment of women police constables with powers and salaries equal to those of male constables.

Miss Margaret Ashton, speaking to a resolution dealing with the payment of women employed to take the place of men on work, advocated a definite minimum wage of £1 a week. The resolution was amended and carried so as to read that the rates of payment should be the same as those for men.

FIRM'S ENORMOUS PROFITS.

Mr. William Thorne drew attention in the House of Commons in mail week to the case of Messrs. Levensteins, of Manchester, "who have made a profit of £80,343 on a capital of £90,000, enabling the company to pay fourteen and a half years of preference dividend, to distribute 30 per cent. on the ordinary, to write £21,728 off for depreciation, to eliminate goodwill from the assets side of the balance-sheet, and also to wipe out the patent and library fund."

Mr. McKenna: The circumstances of the case referred to, in common with all other cases, will receive due consideration in connection with the question of liability to pay taxes imposed by Parliament.

Mr. Theodore Taylor: Is not this one of the very few firms that have been making dyes in competition with Germany and is it not fair that they should have the profits?

PALACE DE LUXE OF GAIETY THEATRE VARIETIES

GRAND BENEFIT NIGHTS.

To FRIDAY, November 19th and SATURDAY, November 20th To

"THE MOST GRACEFUL DANCER EVER SEEN IN BOMBAY."

COME TO-NIGHT

HE LEAVES BY THE ENGLISH MAIL

A UNIQUE SINGER
A UNIQUE DANCER
A UNIQUE PATTERER

THE
SISTERS CASTELLOS
IN.....THE DIVINE TWINS.....IN
THE KISS WALTZ
AND OTHER POPULAR SONGS AND DANCES
THE
GAIETY SKETCH Co.
IN
"ALL IMAGINATION"

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30

TOM PAYNE
TOM PAYNE
TOM PAYNE

THE
UNIQUE COMEDIAN
UNIQUE COMEDIAN
UNIQUE COMEDIAN

THE
SHATTERER OF SORROW
SHATTERER OF SORROW

THE
DESTROYER OF DUMPS
DESTROYER OF DUMPS

THE
BAFFLER OF BLUES
BAFFLER OF BLUES

THE
PULVERISER OF PIP
PULVERISER OF PIP

"THE MOST VERSATILE ARTISTE EVER SEEN IN BOMBAY"

COME TO-NIGHT

GIVE HIM A ROYAL SEND OFF

OLD FAVOURITES TO-NIGHT
OLD FRIENDS TO-NIGHT
OLD PALS TO-NIGHT

MR.
LESLIE STEWART
IN.....THE POPULAR SINGER.....IN
NEW SONG PICTURE
one of the hits of our present season
MR.
CECIL STEWART
IN.....The boy with the twinkling feet.....IN
LANCASHIRE CLOG DANCES

TO-NIGHT AT 10 P. M.

PEOPLE'S POPULAR PRICES.

COMMERCIAL.

POSITION OF COPPER.

In view of the persistent tightening of the statistical position, speculative dealings in standard copper have become further restrained. Forward business has been much lighter, while the more restricted supply of warrants has impelled additional caution on the part of dealers and speculators. There has been a constant demand to cover outstanding commitments on the short side, which is not surprising in face of the seriously depleted warehouse stocks. Apart from the substantial decrease in the Havrer reserves to well below 2,000 tons on October 16, which compares with 5,177 tons a month previously, there has been a shrinkage of over 3,300 tons in the home stocks during the first half of this month, due largely to the quantities shipped to America for refining purposes, which operations have been greatly facilitated by the abnormally heavy discount at which rough standard metal is obtainable as compared with American fine copper. So long as this state of affairs continues a rehabilitation of the home stocks seems rather unlikely, and for this reason it is obvious that few people care to go speculatively short of the metal. The European stocks are now at a perilously low point, and this speaks for itself, especially at a time when there is some difficulty in procuring supplies from America, partly in consequence of the seriously complicated freight position. The predominating firmness of near delivery of late is thus easily accounted for, and it is just possible that it may be further accentuated in the present narrow state of the market. Price rose about 15s. to £1 a ton in the past week. There has been decidely more business in the market for refined copper, the feature being the large quantities absorbed by the British Government. Producers' terms are firmly held at about £88 for electrolytic, and there is not much metal offering by dealers. American trade conditions are understood to be pretty active, but there is a huge output, while the export movement to this side continues restricted.

RUBBER.

Prices of crude rubber have had a moderate reaction after a quick rise. The more subdued demand following upon the recent heavy purchases was to be expected, for the market began to assume a somewhat artificial appearance, chiefly brought about by a combination of favourable circumstances of a temporary character. The slow progress made with the handling of the arrivals having kept the market in a rather bare condition, the simultaneous urgent demand to cover contracts by local and American dealers, together with the good quantities absorbed by consumers, were obviously an important factor in recent encouraging developments. The market since, however, has not been really weak in tone, in spite of a distinctly reduced demand for forward delivery. Amidst the reaction the light brown descriptions have been secured at notable concessions as compared with No. 1 latex. The arrivals lately have been only moderate, and the fact that the movement of supplies to this side and also to America through the interruption of the Panama Canal has been interfered with by unforeseen circumstances is a point not to be overlooked. This at any rate has placed American dealers in a rather awkward position.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Nov. 17th.

		Bales.
Total Day's	Sales at Liverpool ..	10,000
" "	Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,500
" "	Sales of East Indian ..	250
" "	Imports	18,000
Mid. Americans ..	.. ..	6.96—5
Egyptian F. G. F.	..	9.55—5
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) ..	Jan.	11.64—13
	Mar.	11.89—11
New York Official noon call	Jan.	11.63—13
	Mar.	11.88—12
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	Jan.	11.51—12
	Mar.	11.78—11

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov 17th

Months.	To day's closing price.	Decline on previous close.
Nov.	6.79	4
Nov.-Dec.	6.79	4
Dec.-Jan	6.79	3
Jan.-Feb.	6.78	3
Feb.-Mar.	6.77	3
Mar.-Apl.	6.77	2
Apl.-May	6.76	2
May-June	6.76	2
June-July	6.73	2
July-Aug.	6.71	2
Aug.-Sept.	6 61	1
Sept.-Oct.	6.52	All even.
Oct.-Nov.	6.49	One point up.

If you use Zymole Trokeys you will not be bothered with irritation of the throat, causing you to cough. Always carry them with you; they are pleasant to take. B-4

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 17th.

M.G. Bengal,	"Good"	4.85
" "	"Fully Good" ..	5.00
" "	"Fine"	5.15
M.G. No. 1 Oomra,	"Good" ..	5.30
" " "	"Fine" ..	5.60
M.G. Broach,	"Good"	6.30
" "	"Fully Good" ..	6.45
" "	"Fine"	6.60
M.G. Scinde,	"Good"	4.80
" "	"Fully Good" ..	4.95
" "	"Fine"	5.10

— 5

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 17th.

		Bales.
Day's	Receipts at all U.S. Ports	26,000
"	Exports to Great Britain	4,000
"	" to Continent ..	17,000
Futures at New York January ..		11.65—7
Futures at New York March ..		11.91—4
Spot Cotton at New York ..		11.70—10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..		11.38 unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans January		11.56—3
Futures at New Orleans March ..		11.82—3
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..		7¾ unchgd.
Demand Bills		4.68.00+.2.25
Silver Commercial Bars . ..		51+⅜

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bi on India to-day for Rs. 50,00,000.

Rs.		Rs.
60,000 were alloted to	Calcutta	95,000
10,000 " "	Bombay	
25,000 " "	Madras	

Tenders on Calcutta, Bombay at 1-4

Min. Rate Received (Calcutta / Bombay) 10% above that rate in full.

Telegraphic Transfers :—Immediate.

Rs. 4,00,000 were allotted to Madras. Rs. 4,00,000

Tenders on Calcutta, Madras at 1-4 1/16.

Min. Rate Received (Bombay / Madras) full above that rate in full.

Telegraphic Transfers :—Deferred.

Rs.		Rs.
12,61,000 were allotted	to Calcutta.	45,05,000
23,44,000 " "	to Bombay	
9,00,000 " "	to Madras	

Tenders on Calcutta, on Bombay at 1-4

Min. Rate Received (Calcutta / Bombay) 10% above that rate in full.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sales Rs. 50,50,000.

Amount to be allotted next Week Rs. 50,00,000.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov. 15th.

Bar Silver Spot	24⅜
Closing Tone of Silver:—Buyers Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. ..	5⅜
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	5½
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5¾
" " " " 6 " ..	5¾
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4¾
Amount paid into the Bank of England about	£784,000
Exchange—On London at Paris Fcs.	27.75—4

Unchanged.

WAR LOANS.

London, Nov. 17th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£90½—⅛
4½ % 1925—1945	£96⅝ unchgd.

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Nov. 17th.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow ..	48
" " Mutton " ..	49
General Tone of Tallow Auction	Strong.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Nov. 17th.

WHEAT.

No sellers of Indian Wheat.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60 lbs. Nominal.

Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales — Nominal.

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley. not offered. Buyers.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Pure Basis. Nov.-Dec. Sellers unchanged. 66

Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Sellers. 60+1s.

Linseed, Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Sellers 69/3+3d.

Too much night work, head aches, roll and toss, can't sleep? Enjoy your rest. Take Stearns' Headache Cure, One water does not work. C-18

Calcutta Linseed—Nominal.

Toria Rapeseed Sellers 60/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) November-December Sellers unchanged. 64

Linseed Calcutta Tendering Dear. Nov.-Dec. Buyers. 66/6

London, Nov. 16th.

Linseed Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Paid 66/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Hull Sellers unchanged. £10/5

METALS.

English best Selected Copper unchd. £92⅛

Standard Copper G.M.B. £79¾+£1/15s.

Copper Braziers nominal £108

Yellow Metal unchd. 12

Hard Spelter nominal. 65

Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool unchd. 18/9

Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool unchd. £21/15

Pig Iron, No. 1, Gartsherrie unchd. £4/7

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Nov.-Dec. Sellers 2/8½

Ceylon Rubber November 2/9 to 2/9½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Nov.-Dec. 19/6

Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Nov.-Dec. 19/7½

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Nov.-Dec. 21/

Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Nov.-Dec. 21/1½

unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 18.

Owing to Mohorrum Holiday, the markets were closed yesterday.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 17th November, 1915:—

Cotton	7,388 Bales
Wheat	10,912 cwts
Linseed	2,683 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	454 "
Ginjellyseed	2,068 "
Poppyseed	441 "
Groundnuts	1,765 "
Castorseed	3,706 "
Rice	3 963 "
Myrabollams	518 "
Cottonseed	9,462 "
Mowraseed	157 "
Gram	7,345 "
Joowar	2,279 "
Maize	92 "
Barley	4,264 "

The man who doesn't care what happens generally has constipation No wonder he feels bad. Ought to take Kasagra, the pleasant liquid laxative, and see how much brighter things look. D-10

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Nov. 18th—5-30 p.m.

	Bazaar Terms.	Rail Delivery.
Ready.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	46 0 0	6 14 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	45 8 0	6 13 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla.	45 0 0	6 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi.	6 15 0	7 5 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 12 0	7 2 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 12 0	8 2 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	8 4 0	8 10 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	7 14 0	8 4 0
Teelseed, White 85-15..	43 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-2[illegible] ..	41 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	40 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black	37 8 0	....
Poppyseed, White ..	7 10 0	8 2 0
Groundnuts	34 0 0	....
Mowraseed	3 6 0	3 12 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat April-May. ..	6 12 6
Linseed May	9 4 0
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	43 0 0
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	41 0 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	40 0 0

BISHOP GORE'S DISAPPOINTMEN T.

The Bishop of Oxford, speaking at Reading, said he had been bitterly disappointed at the way in which people had followed the lead given by the King in the matter of total abstinence during the war. It had been a failure of public spirit and a failure of loyalty which was profoundly distressing and hard to explain in the eyes of the world. It was a real dishonour, and they could not recover their self-respect until, with widespread unanimity, the King's challenge had been accepted.

A meeting of the Committee of the Madras Ladies' Depot of Stall-holders was held on Wednesday at the Government House with her Excellency Lady Pentland in the chair. From reports furnished by the ladies in charge of stalls, it appears that there will be a large display of attractive useful and cheap articles for sale at the fete next week.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Lecture by Dr. J. K. Daji on "The Aim of Life and the Service of Man". Prarthana Mandir, 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 20.

P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Maloja with English mails due at 6 p.m.

MONDAY, Nov. 22.

Special Meeting of Bombay Corporation to elect a member of Bombay Legislative Council in place of Sir P. M. Mehta, 4 p.m. (B. T.).

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre 6-30 and 10 p.m. Cinema.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor", an not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

All new Advertisements or changes of Advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing MS. for the Press correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Nov. 19.

273. Promotions and Appointments.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in the following companies with effect from 16th instant.

"B" COMPANY.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 8250 Lce.-Corpl. J. Donnelly to be Corporal.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 5467 Vol. E. C. Hodgins, to be Lce.-Corporal.

No. 8011 Vol. F. J. Foxlee, to be Lce.-Corporal.

No. 8674 Vol. C. E. Otto, to be Lce.-Corporal.

No. 8543 Vol. E. W. Ford, to be Lce.-Corporal.

"S" (SCOTS) COY.

PROMOTION.

No. 8334 Corpl. A. Geddis, to be Sergeant.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 8694 Vol. J. Tait, to be Lce.-Corporal.

No. 8659 Vol. H. Elliott, to be Lce.-Corporal.

No. 8637 Vol. K. D. M. Forbes, to be Lce.-Corporal with effect from 19th instant.

27. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "B" Company:—

No. 8780 Vol. V. Morini.

The undernamed having been re-enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "B" Company:—

No. 8476 Vol. C. N. Millard.

No. 8687 Vol. G. B. Mayers.

(Sd.) N. B. KENNEAR, Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Major H. P. Strong and Officers, 108th Infantry, the Band of the 108th Infantry under the direction of Mr. E. Colonna, Band Master, will play the following programme of music at Bombay Gymkhana to-morrow commencing at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.).

March.—Forward Italy ..... Arr. by E. Colonna
Overture.—Poet and Peasant .....Suppe
Valse.—The Druid's Prayer .....G. Dawson.
Selection.—Les Cloches de Corneville ...Planqu
Kashmiri Love Story.—On Jhelum River Finde
Two-Step.—Don't Wake Father .....K. Keppe

BAND AT R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.

March from the Suite—At the King's Court Sousa.
Overture—Morning Noon and Night ... Suppe
Valse.—Destiny ..... Baynes
Ballet Music from—William Tell ... Rossini
Serenade—La Paloma ..... Yradier
Melodies from.—The Country Girl. ... Mouckton
Intermezzo.—Burma Maid ..... Ancliffe

ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated in this Dispensary during the month of October was 617, of whom 37 were males, 281 females, and 299 children.

HIGH COURT CHRISTMAS VACATION.

The High Court on its Original and Appellate Sides will be closed on account of the Christmas Vacation from Friday the 24th December 1915 to Wednesday the 5th January 1916, both days inclusive.

POSTAL NOTICE.

In consequence of the late arrival of this week's Inward English Mail, the local mails for the Persian Gulf will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 5-30 p.m. on Saturday the 25th instant instead of to-day.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay Dr. J. K. Daji will deliver a public lecture in English on "The Aim of Life and the Service of Man" this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, under the presidency of Sir Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar Kt.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the above Society will be held to-day at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), to consider the draft Bill to prevent the grant and use of Bogus Medical Degrees submitted by Government for the Society's Opinion, and as recommended by the Council to pass a resolution congratulating Dr. G. B. Prabhakar on his being appointed Professor of Ophthalmology, G. M. College and Ophthalmic Surgeon to Sir C. J. Hospital.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Mr. A. R. Wadia, will deliver a public lecture on "The Kinship of Poetry and Philosophy" to-morrow at 6 p.m. at the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaum. The Rev. Dr. Scott will preside. On Sunday the 21st instant the Senior and Junior Classes of the Brotherhood will meet at their respective places at 9 a.m. (S. T.) The Senior Class will be conducted by Sir Narayenrao Chandavarker and the Junior Class by Mr. K. J. Dubash.

MOHURRUM IN BOMBAY.

Yesterday was the Mohorrum Day but there was no procession as "taboots" have not been constructed. Last year also there was no procession. Wednesday night was "Kattalka rat" and "mejlesis" were held in the Mahomedan localities of the town when sermons were preached by the Moulvis. Everything passed off quietly.

Yesterday was the last day of the Mohurrum festival. The day was observed as a public holiday in Bombay. It passed off quietly.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Mortality from plague in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending occurred as follows:—Bombay City 9, Surat Town and Port 47, Other places in Surat District 6, Kalyan Port 2, Thana Port 1, Nasik District 458 (for 2 weeks), Satara District 54, Ahmednagar District 7, East Khandesh District 1, Poona Town 4, Other places in Poona District 72 Sholapur Town 74, Other places in Sholapur District 244, Colaba District 1, Belgaum District 196, Hubli Town 6, Other places in Dharwar District 143, Bijapur District 33, Karachi Town and Port 1, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 352, Kanara District 5, (for 2 weeks), Kathiawar Agency 5, Akalkote State 11 and Bijapur Agency 1, Total 1,741.

RUSSIA'S READJUSTMENT OF MORAL VALUES.

"Moral and spiritual values have been readjusted and heightened in Russia," says the Petrograd correspondent of the "Sunday Times." "This new spirit has been especially manifest with regard to Bulgaria. Although the latter committed the most ignominious act of treachery towards Russia, who bought her freedom with the blood of her sons, the Russian public has not turned upon Bulgaria as one might have expected, but regards her as a mother might regard an errant child.

"Amongst the masses of the Russian people the feeling is that at the present moment they are called to martyrdom in order to liberate their country as well as the remainder of Europe not merely from the bonds of Prussian militarism, but also from the materialism so characteristic of our age.

"The regard for riches has greatly declined. Donations for sufferers from the war flow in a never-ending stream. Men who have deprived themselves not only of luxuries, but of necessities, leaving themselves only the wherewithal to keep themselves alive, are by no means uncommon.

PARIS IN WAR TIME.

A recent visitor to Paris writes in the "Economist":—

"With the exception of manifold passport formalities and the fact that it takes eleven hours instead of seven, the journey to Paris is just as comfortable and in no way more exciting than in times of peace. Even in crossing the Channel any danger of submarine attacks or floating mines seemed out of the question, and if it were not for meeting British soldiers at some of the French railway stations nobody would dream on the way from Boulogne to Paris that some 60 miles away one of the most sanguinary dramas of history was being enacted. Paris itself was a surprise.

"With very few exceptions nearly all the shops have reopened their premises, and if the foreign element is not nearly as numerous as usual, the hotels are not empty, and at the present moment there are probably more foreigners in Paris than in any other capital of Europe, visitors from the United States and South America being in the majority."

LITERATURE AND THE WAR.

"It is a commonplace that the war is waking us up," says the "Athenæum," "Will it wake us up, and leave us all so awakened that we shall listen, both now and when it is over, to the voices of those few who really know what they wish to say in whatever branch of life?

"If that comes to pass, and our national life takes to itself order and real progress, then we may hope that literature also will come into its own."

AFTER THE WAR.

"After the war, after the signing of peace, we can only look for years of a brazen kind of settlement. We can only expect a long period of armed neutrality, of dark suspicions that never sleep, and of an incessant vigilance as between nation and nation," says the "Saturday Review."

"Stark years will follow the peace that must come at length out of exhaustion, years that will call for all our efforts of intellect and soul if their hardening, wasting effect is to be in some degree mitigated."

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

DE LUXE PALACE OF VARIETIES.

MR. TOM PAYNE'S BENEFIT.

As will be seen from the advertisement which appears on another page a very attractive programme has been arranged for the above theatre (the old Gaiety) to-night. Mr. Tom Payne, one of the most popular comedians among Bombay theatre-goers is to be given a two-nights' benefit to wind up the week, the first of which will take place to-night, and we have no doubt that his many friends will pack the house at each performance in order to give him a good send-off. Mr. Tom Payne recently concluded a long engagement with Mr. Bandmann during which he greatly endeared himself to the public of Calcutta and Bombay. It was thought then that he had made his final appearance in Bombay, but Mr. Mitchell, the manager of the de Luxe, who generally has his finger on the public pulse, bethought himself of the happy idea of giving Mr. Payne a benefit and the Bombay public a last opportunity of seeing their old favourite, for which they will no doubt show their gratitude in the most practical way. Mr. Payne will sing several songs and entertain the audience with his delightful patter, and, of course his wonderful dancing, in which he has no equal on the stage.

Another attractive turn on the programme will be the Sisters Castello, old Bombay favourites. These two clever artistes appeared last night with great success and greatly charmed the audience with their clever and original dances, especially their representations of old English dances. There is a good picture show and other notable feature of the programme will be Mr. Leslie Stewart in a new song picture and Mr. Cecil Stewart in his Lancashire clog dances.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

THE MADAME MARION KEMP CONCERT COMPANY.

On Monday next at the Excelsior Theatre music lovers of Bombay will have an opportunity of hearing the great Australian contralto, Madame Marion Kemp. To please Australian audiences is said to be a big thing, as the public there is so critical. In such songs as "Abide with Me" "O Divine Redeemer," "The Three Fishers" "Ave Maria," Australian audiences have received Madame Kemp with enthusiasm and press critics have described them as being spell-bound.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(News Bureau.)

DELHI, Nov. 18.

His Excellency the Viceroy and party arrived at Chautala Road, Bikaner State, at noon to-day and went into the shooting camp. Besides the unveiling of the statue of the late Maharaja there will be an informal investiture and banquet at the old Fort. The Maharaja Scindiah will also arrive at Bikaner during the Viceroy's visit.

His Excellency is not likely to return to Delhi till about the 29th instant.

Official and Personal

Sir Lancelot Sanderson, the new Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court and Lady Sanderson arrived in Calcutta yesterday morning. Sir Lancelot will take his seat on the High Court bench on Monday next.

Sir Frederick and Lady Nicholson are now in Madras as guests at Government House and will leave Madras on the 22nd inst.

When Sir W. Fenton goes on leave in January next Mr. Fagan, now Commissioner of Julunder, will officiate as Financial Commissioner of the Punjab. Both Messrs. Fagan and Maynard have already officiated as Financial Commissioner.

Mr. K. L. Datta, Accountant-General, Madras, who has just retired from the Government service left Madras last evening by the Calcutta Mail.

The provisional recognition of the appointment of Monsieur Charles Ringger as Consul for Switzerland at Bombay, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Dr. E. F. Underwood as Consul for Brazil at Bombay and of Signor Aldo Viola as Consular Agent for Italy at Karachi.

VIRTUE OF JERRY BUILDING.

Giving evidence the other day at the Government rent inquiry in Glasgow, Mr. Thomas Binnie said that what would solve the housing problem and cheapen rents in Scotland would be to copy the English style of workmen's houses.

In Scotland they erected tenements which last 150 years and ultimately become slums. The local authorities should be given power to build houses which of their own accord would drop to pieces in sixty years.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

PROVISION FOR RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Nov. 17.

The new buildings of the Madras Government College for Women was formally opened this evening by Lord Pentland. His Excellency in his speech said that the College might be regarded not so much as a new College but as a continuation under better conditions of education for women which Government had been doing in the Presidency College for many years past. His Excellency hoped that as they found it practicable the College would take up the teaching of the B. A. course and thus bring about eventually the separation of women from the Presidency College. His Excellency then said that in an institution such as this, where students of various communities were brought together, the advice of ladies and gentlemen belonging to representative classes was necessary to conduct the management. Accordingly, such a council had been formed consisting of leading and representative men and women.

His Excellency then added that one of the questions to be put before the Advisory Council would be the arrangements to be made for religious instruction to College students according to their respective faiths. "I need scarcely say that in this as in every other Government educational institution the maintenance of religious neutrality, which is and must remain the cardinal principal of our educational policy, is essential, but there is nothing incompatible or inconsistent with the maintenance of that principle in the provision of instruction in religious subjects for such students as may desire it in their respective faiths, by the appointment of ladies acting as teachers or wardens of hostels or in some suitable manner." In conone appointing a sub-committee for the foundation of two scholarships of monthly value of Rs. 25 each tenable for four years to be awarded to a Hindu and Christian student respectively. The founder of the scholarship is Rao Sahib Ramanujam Chetty.

HINDU UNIVERSITY.

QUESTION OF APPOINTMENT OF AN EXPERT.

(News Bureau.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 18.

The adjourned meeting of the Hindu University Society was held at Benares on the 16th instant. Rai G. N. Chakravarty Bahadur presided and there was a good attendance. The question concerning the appointment of the University staff was discussed and two resolutions were passed, one appointing a Sub-Committee for the selection and appointment of an expert who should be able to help and guide in the formulation of a scheme for the University, and another to the effect that there should be associated with the expert a gentleman familiar with Indian education. After this the University Society broke up, as all the unfinished items of business were transacted on the 17th instant.

The Foundation Stone Ceremony Committee provisionally decided upon a site for the laying of the foundation stone. A meeting of the committee appointed to consider and report upon the residential and educational building requirements of the University will be held at Allahabad on the 28th instant.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

THE "BENGALEE" ON COMMUTATION OF DEATH SENTENCES.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

The "Bengalee" commenting on the orders of clemency passed by H. E. the Viceroy writes:—

Once again his Excellency the Viceroy has asserted himself and has given fresh evidence of the high statesmanship which distinguishes him in his exalted position. Justice tempered with clemency is not only a lofty moral attribute but is the statesmanship of a high order. It secures for the Government the unstinted support of public opinion in punishments which are awarded and thus alone punishment serves its true purpose which is that it should operate as a deterrent. His Excellency the Viceroy's intervention in this case has produced this result and the Indian community are grateful to his Excellency.

DARING DACOITY IN CALCUTTA.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

An official statement has been issued of a daring dacoity committed yesterday in a house in Cornwallis Street by armed Bengali youths. All the valuables and cash have been taken away. The police have offered a reward of Rs. 500 for information leading to arrest.

A series of public lectures have been arranged on town planning at Calcutta. The first one on the 20th instant will be presided over by H. E. the Governor. Special lectures and exhibitions have also been arranged for municipal officials.

LORD WILLINGDON AT KARWAR.

REPLY TO MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

Lord and Lady Willingdon reached Karwar, yesterday noon, and the Municipal Councillors presented them with an address at the Mitra Samaj.

Replying to the address, His Excellency said:—

Mr. President and Councillors of the Karwar Municipality.—On behalf of Lady Willingdon and myself I tender you our warmest thanks for your cordial greeting to your city, and for your generous remarks with reference to our services to the people of this Presidency while we have lived amongst you. Having had the good fortune to have been able to visit nearly every part we have been able to acquire at firsthand some knowledge of the principal requirements of the various districts.

Let me thank you too for your expression of heartfelt devotion to the person of his Majesty the King Emperor. I am sure you would wish to join me in expressing our deep sympathy on the accident which befell him a few days ago, our keen satisfaction in the knowledge that he is on the way to complete recovery, and our sincere admiration of the example of courage, self-denial and sense of duty which his Majesty has set to his subjects in all parts of his Empire.

The cares and anxieties of the administration of a great Province are a heavy responsibility particularly in such times as these. But my load has been greatly lightened by the grateful knowledge that I am supported in my task by the goodwill and the co-operation of all classes of the people. I am proud of my Presidency; proud of the splendid and practical response that you yourselves and other Districts have made to my appeal for relief funds: proud, too, of the calm courage, loyalty and patriotism which you have constantly shown during the progress of the war; and I shall go forward, fully assured of your help and encouragement, and with full confidence that you and I will each do our parts to secure the final triumph which will be ours and our Allies' in this tremendous struggle for our just and honourable cause.

DIFFICULTIES IN COMMUNICATION.

Let me assure you that my Government is fully alive to the serious difficulties which the inhabitants of your district labour under with regard to your means of communication with the outer world, and I intend to make it my special study while I am visiting these coast districts to find out exactly how serious these difficulties are in order that we we may endeavour to improve your condition. It is unnecessary for me to refer on this occasion to the various factors of which you are well aware, which have militated against your rapid development. Meanwhile I shall carefully note the suggestions made in your address, and consider by what means we can if possible remove what we fully recognize is a serious disability.

I warmly commend your desire to adopt the provisions of the Town Planning Act for your city; but before doing so, let me advise you to request Government to lend you the services of our Town Planning Expert, Mr. Mirams, whose long experience will enable him to advise you as to the lines on which the improvement and development of your town can best proceed. We shall readily agree to give you the opportunity of obtaining his opinion and advice.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

I am much interested to learn of the efforts you are making to provide educational advantages for the children of your city and it is a great pleasure to note the appreciative recognition you give to the financial assistance which Government has promised you for this purpose. While we are all anxious that these various works should be completed with as little delay as possible, I must, I regret to say, make to you the somewhat depressing announcement that as it is necessary at present to observe the strictest economy in all public expenditure owing to the protracted duration of the war, it will not be possible to make any provision on account of these works in the ensuing year's budget. But when the war is over and the financial situation improves we hope to complete the proposed works with the least possible delay.

Let me gratefully acknowledge on behalf of Lady Willingdon, and myself your very graceful references at the conclusion of your address to some of our activities while we have lived amongst you.

We can honestly say, that we have done our best to promote the welfare and happiness of all classes of our people in this Province. And when our term of service here comes to a close, when in the future we call to mind the warm and friendly greetings which we have received from all people in all parts of the Presidency, we shall always remember with grateful feelings the kind welcome you have given us to-day in Karwar.

Their Excellencies then visited the Hospital, the High School, the Jail and the Kodibag Bunder. From the Bunder, Lady Willington drove to the Bai Cooverbai Girls' School where some ladies of Karwar were presented to Her Excellency. Meanwhile Lord Willingdon granted interviews to some gentlemen at the Collector's bungalow.

Their Excellencies returned to H. M. S. Northbrook after lunch and in the afternoon visited Sadashivgad Fort.

Their Excellencies left Karwar in the evening and visit Malvan and Viziadurg to-day.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Mr. N. Subbarao Pantulu, General-Secretary of the Indian National Congress is now at Lucknow on business in connection with the British Committee of the Congress.

The total approximate gross earnings of the State Guaranteed Railways from the 1st April to the 6th November, 1915, are more by Rs. 7,805,996 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1914-15.

It is understood over 1,500 retired Indian Military Officers and Officers returned from the War will be present at the reception to be held at Government House, Lahore, by the Viceroy on December 11th.

The Hon. Sir Elliot Colvin, Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, performed on the 11th instant the opening ceremony of the Colvin High School at Sirohi in the presence of the Maharaja. The foundation stone of this School had been laid by Sir Elliot Colvin himself in 1911. After the ceremony Sir Elliot Colvin took the opportunity of handing over the sanad and badge of Khan Sahib to Raza Hafiz Mahomed Niyazali, State Vazir of Sirohi.

In connection with the recent order by the Bihar Government preventing free beating of drums and playing of instrumental music at night, a number of leading Hindus and Moslems of Bankipore waited upon the Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga to explain to him that there should be no objection to beating of drums and instrumental music in private houses even if they be near the public roads. There was a long discussion and the Maharaja Bahadur will consider the matter.

The long-standing dispute between the Bangalore Uttaradi Mutt and certain of its hereditary officers has been compromised on a footing satisfactory to both parties. The latter have renounced their rights for cash payment of about Rs. 30,000 from the present Swamy, leaving the latter free to appoint others in their stead for due performance of the customary religious offices. The Mysore Government have agreed to hand over the management of the Mutt estates to the present Swami with accumulated funds and liabilities attaching thereto. The Swami proposes to raise a suitable edifice for the Mutt and also to erect a Sanskrit College with a temple attached thereto and a number of cottages for college pandits to live in.

MRS. STEEL AND FIT FATHERHOOD.

THE NEW WORLD.

Mrs. Flora Annie Steel has a suggestive article on "Women and War's Waste" in the "Sunday Herald."

"As one peers into the melting-pot of the world at present; as one looks deep into that witches' cauldron of mutilated corpses, broken hearts, and broken promises, endless senseless brutalities and stupidities, merciless cruelties, and equally merciless ineptitudes which, seething together, hide the real process that is perfecting in what looks like a devil's brew, even the optimist is tempted to despair," writes Mrs. Steel.

"And yet those who are not guilty of the unpardonable sin, those, that is, who uphold the existence and permanence of the Spirit of good as distinguished from the Spirit of evil, know in their minds that out of the turmoil and the trouble there will arise, sooner or later, a new heaven and a new earth.

"People are already speculating as to what manner of world it will be, somewhat prematurely, since no one seems to concern themselves about finding out the root error which has led to the condemnation of the present heaven and earth.

"We have yet to find the canker, and to find the cure. It is no use rushing to palliatives to cure symptoms, as the Germans are doing, according to an article on 'Girl Brides' which lately appeared in this paper. In this it was pointed out that the law had been altered so as to allow the legal marriage of a girl below the age of sixteen.

It also quoted the saying of a German professor that to the celebrated phrase, "The will to power," and the newer war phrase, "The will to victory," must now be added the woman's 'Will to have a child.'

"Let the 'girl brides of Germany' bolster up a sex-ridden race as they choose, but let British women have cleaner, purer motives for bringing new life into the world. Some of us need terribly to set our house in order. It is old-fashioned advice, doubtless but let us read our story of Adam and Eve, and let us ask ourselves how a function above all necessary to the immortality of the race came to be dissociated from duty and associated with mere pleasure.

"If we women can find the answer to that problem, and it can be found if facts are faced fairly, if we weigh in the balance the phenomena of animal life and our own, we shall come very near to finding the canker which has eaten into civilisation, above all, German civilisation, and to finding the cure also. *We shall see that fit fatherhood for her children should be the one question in a woman's mind when she marries, not personal pleasure.* Love, friendship, devotion all that can be found outside marriage. The end and aim of it is one and indivisible—the immortality of the race!

"In this time of stress, when Britain, come what may, must in the future need men—real men—we women must breed men—real men.

OUR BOUNDEN DUTY.

"Naturally, at this present, it is the bounden duty of every woman who can do it honestly, fairly, squarely, wholesomely, to bring a child into the world. But they are not bound to multiply like the animals simply to supply the nation with more slackers.

"And again, the duty of motherhood does not end with birth. It lasts for long years. She must see that the infant life is in wholesome conditions.

"This appeal, then, is being made to the motherhood of women.

"But none is made to the fatherhood of men. Why? Because in the multiplicity of pleasure he has lost the sense of it. To give it back to him is one of the tasks which lie before w[illegible]hood."

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, November 19, 1915.

PERSIA AND THE ALLIES.

The open avowal made by the Shah, of his friendship for Great Britain and Russia, is particularly gratifying at the present moment, when German diplomacy has scored a victory in the Near East, and is proof that, in Persia, at any rate, there is no inclination to overrate the strength of the enemy or believe in the benevolence of Hadji Wilhelm. The assassination of British Consular officers and the occupation of Lashire temporarily cast a gloom over those who were anxious to see the sovereignty of the ancient Central Asian monarchy maintained, together with its traditionally friendly relations with the British Government. We have always held that the salvation of Persia depended largely on the readiness of Whitehall to make the services of Englishmen accessible to the Shah. Indeed, there has always been a strong party in Persia, as in Turkey, who would have welcomed the appointment of British officials in the civil and military departments, to advise the executive. We do not know what may be the nature of the proposals advanced by the Cabinet of Teheran to the Allied Governments, but it is inconceivable that the question of defence and the Persian gendarmerie are not amongst them. Lord Robert Cecil, might perhaps have added in the statement he made in the House of Commons, why the gendarmerie as at present constituted was not able to safeguard the lives of British subjects in the southern or British zone. We know now exactly how far German gold can go, and it is not difficult to conjecture that some of it has found its way into the pockets of those non-Persian officials, with which an ill-advised diplomacy inflicted the unhappy land of the Lion and the Sun.

After the very sympathetic declaration made by the young Shah, who is said on all hands to be an enlightened Prince of great promise, it should be possible to extend to Persia the form of assistance she most sadly needs,—the reorganisation of her Army and military police, in order that all over the far-flung provinces of this ancient Empire it may be possible to collect the taxes and customs, and thereby restore some measure of credit to an impoverished Treasury, where nothing save chaos seems to reign. During the time when Sir George Head Barclay was British Minister, a proposal was put forward by him, that a large number of the so-called State troops should be disbanded, as they were quite ineffective and an expensive folly for a bankrupt country, and in their stead a small efficient reorganized force maintained, for the preservation of law and order. Nothing apparently came of it, and up to now the only sort of State troops of any military value are the gendarmerie, officered by Swedes, and quite inadequate numerically, to achieve the ends for which they were formed. The Persians are a people with military traditions stretching far back into antiquity, and in their day they conquered the greater part of the civilised world. A distinguished British traveller, who is also an officer, recently affirmed that in the outlying provinces were to be found men of the type who followed Cyrus the Great, and who, if properly led and trained, could be turned into some of the world's finest soldiers. During the last century a half-dozen European military missions have been employed by the rulers of Persia, but, apart from changing the uniforms and making a fortune for themselves, by all sorts of corrupt means, these worthy instructors do not seem to have effected anything. This has largely been due to the fact that none of these missions had any experience of the East, and when they found themselves at sea, speedily capitulated to circumstances. Britain has had more success in building up Oriental armies and police than any other nation in the West, as her achievements in Egypt, which are of the most recent date, bear ample testimony. Moreover, the reputation of Englishmen in Persia stands high, and the more generous conduct displayed by the evacuation of Bushire would seem to have restored the moral prestige of the British Government, which had unhappily suffered recently, owing to the somewhat obscure interpretation put in some high quarters on the Anglo-Russian Convention. The definition of that agreement as set forth in the famous *communiqué* of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, is, that it is based on purely economic considerations, and, under such circumstances our Northern Ally, who is Persia's immediate neighbour, should find nothing to object to in the appointment of British officers to replace those drawn from small neutral States for the reorganisation of the gendarmerie and finance. For if Russia has Persian liberty at heart, as have the Government of Great Britain, then she should find cause to rejoice in a departure which would ensure law and order in the dominions of the Shah, to the benefit of the great Russian trade interests therein. Meanwhile, we must be content with the declaration of the Persian Sovereign and the obvious discomfiture of the plotters, who were so anxious to throw the destinies of the world's most ancient and historic Empire into the melting pot of Prussian brutality.

THE INDIAN MEMBER.

The speeches of Lord Hardinge and Sir Ali Imam delivered on the occasion of the farewell dinner given to the latter on Tuesday, were distinguished from the usual set speeches made on such occasions, by the note of mutual personal friendliness and esteem running through them. The tribute which Lord Hardinge paid to Sir Ali Imam shows how fully the latter has earned his confidence. "As a member of my Council, I repeat," said the Viceroy, "the presence of Sir Ali Imam has been an asset of the utmost value and it was a source of unmitigated satisfaction to me the other day to pay him the greatest possible compliment at my disposal by appointing him Vice-President of my Council." His Excellency's remarks that, in the anxious times through which India has passed, "it has been to us of the utmost benefit to know from a distinguished Indian at first-hand how the varying aspects of our different problems would strike the mind of various sections of educated India," carry with them an admission, the significance of which, we trust, will not be overlooked by a statesman of Lord Hardinge's sympathetic insight into the needs of the country. This admission strengthens the view often urged that the representation of the people in the Supreme Council of the State by only one member is altogether inadequate and incompatible with the progress made by the people in education and public spirit. The acceptance of the law membership by Sir Ali Imam was in itself a notable proof of the growth of this public spirit among educated Indians, which the Viceroy gracefully recognised when he said, "I do think it requires some courage to surrender the emoluments of a lucrative profession in order to undertake the onerous duties of a high official."

Sir Ali Imam's speech contains one point of great interest. His reference to the assistance he received from Sir William Vincent and Mr. Muddiman should set at rest the doubt not infrequently expressed in certain quarters, in spite of experience to the contrary, as to the capacity of Indians in high positions either to win the respect of their civilian subordinates or to command their willing co-operation. It was well that Sir Ali Imam pointed out that the loyalty and devotion which he was able to win from his subordinates "demonstrated the justice of the claim that when Englishmen and Indians, both of the right sort, that is of the class of good fellows, work together the sense of subordination of the one to the other completely merges into a lofty spirit of comradeship, in which pride in turning out the best article is the predominant factor." It has been the best tradition of the Indian Civil Service that most of its members have been actuated by a feeling of pride which urged them to turn out the best article and if only in these days and those immediately following they learn more and more to work with Indians in a lofty spirit of comradeship, they will be the better prepared to reconcile themselves to the gradual transference of power from them to the representatives of the people,—a sacrifice which, as Lord Hardinge said the other day in his speech at the United Service Club, they must make in the near future.

THE AMAZING MR. MOORE.

We have referred on several occasions to the remarkable conduct of Mr. Moore, Joint Magistrate of Muttra, towards the members of the local Bar. We have received copies of the correspondence that recently passed between the Bar and the District Magistrate, Muttra, on the subject, a perusal of which reveals the fact that the grievances of the Bar have not been duly considered by the District Magistrate, whose sole anxiety seems to be to justify the action of the Joint Magistrate. A few extracts from the letter of the Bar Association show how imperative it is that Mr. Moore should be relieved of his magisterial functions. The chief complaint of the members of the Bar, which throws all others in the shade, and has not been considered by the District Magistrate, is that Mr. Moore's behaviour towards them has always been rude and discourteous. In December last when Mr. Moore ordered a member of the Bar to leave his Court and, "took up his cane to administer chastisement," the members of the Bar ceased to appear in his Court and it was only on the assurance given by the District Magistrate that Mr. Moore would, in future, behave himself like a respectable magistrate that they agreed to resume appearing in his Court. But this does not seem to have made any change in Mr. Moore's behaviour. Here is an instance of his misbehaviour as alleged by the members of the Bar:—

On the 10th July, 1915, a member of the Bar appeared for a juvenile offender in Mr. Moore's Court. Mr. Moore remarked. "It is the order of the Government of India that a juvenile offender cannot be represented by a vakil or a barrister." The member wanted to see the order. Mr. Moore said "Don't you believe me"? The member insisted on seeing it, but it was not shown to him. In this case the Tahsildar of Muttra was a prosecution witness; the counsel wanted to cross-examine him. Mr. Moore said "No, you can't cross-examine." The counsel insisted on his right to cross-examine. Mr. Moore lost his temper and said "You shut up." Addressing the Tahsildar Mr. Moore said "You are a witness, I asked him three times not to cross-examine; he insists; I will report to the High Court" The counsel had also raised an objection to the Court's examining the accused before the witnesses for the prosecution were examined, on which Mr. Moore remarked "My blood boils when you make objections, you should give them in writing; you had better appeal against my order and not raise objections in my Court."

In another case a *chaprasi* was produced as a prosecution witness. The vakil for the accused, while cross-examing the *chaprasi*, insisted on having an answer to his question which the latter was evading. Mr. Moore thereupon at once remarked, "Don't bully the witness or I will have you out of the Court." The vakil in this case had no alternative but to give up his brief. But in the following incident Mr. Moore surpassed himself.

In a revenue case a vakil requested Mr. Moore, to allow costs of the case including vakil's fees. Mr. Moore allowed the costs but disallowed vakil's fees remarking "It is the policy of the Government to discourage the legal profession."

We may quote one instance of arbitrary procedure in trying cases.

In a recent criminal case before the commencement of the trial, Mr. Moore called the counsel appearing for the accused to his *dais* and asked him to exhort his clients to speak the truth (meaning admission of their guilt) and held out an assurance that he would let them off with a nominal fine. He further said that in case of his proceeding with the trial, the accused would be dealt with severely.

Procedure like this, which it is needless to add, is a gross interference with the course of justice, if the incident is correctly reported, alone shows Mr. Moore to be utterly unfitted to hold magisterial office. It is amazing that the scandal of his illegal and dangerous conduct should have been allowed to continue so long. If Sir James Meston's Government has any respect for its prestige it should lose no time in removing this person from the Bench, and transferring him to a circus or the office of "The Advocate of India," or some other suitable sphere of activity.

The New Litany.

To be read at a newly convened meeting of the National Missionary Council to be held at the most salubrious hill station where convenient and ample accommodation is available, so that none who shall come there but shall not come into the conference with mind and body duly refreshed and recuperated for the labours of the day.

The Bishops and Ministers having assembled, the Metropolitan, or if he is not present, the next senior Bishop, shall read in a loud voice the following extracts from the description given by Dr. Miss Cecil Grelle of the sinking of the Ancona.

THE METROPOLITAN.

"I saw dozens fall dead and wounded on the deck. I was perfectly calm and started for the purser's office on the second class deck to get my money. I found him dead before his desk. Whole parts of the second class deck had fallen into the sea and the wounded and dead lay everywhere, including many babies, women and children.

TO WHICH ALL SHALL MAKE LOUD RESPONSE.

We express our deep thankfulness to God for the self-denying labours of our German brethren.

THE METROPOLITAN.

"I jumped up and saw the stewardess fall dead before the door. She had been struck by a shrapnel bullet."

RESPONSE.

We deplore the interruption of Christian fellowship with our dear German brethren.

THE METROPOLITAN.

"We started to row, for shells were striking the boats, killing and injuring the passengers. I saw the track of the torpedo which hit the Ancona. There was a terrific explosion and the liner turned turtle and sank in seven minutes."

RESPONSE.

We pray that, in the province of God, we may speedily resume co-operation with our German brethren in the extension of Christ's Kingdom.

THE METROPOLITAN.

"Our boat rowed towards Messina leaking badly. The women and children clung to me shrieking hysterically. I bailed and tried to quieten them. After four hours we sighted a boat without rowers, leaking and sinking.

"Eventually a French cruiser saw our flares in the evening and rescued us."

RESPONSE.

Let us pray for reconciliation with our German brethren.

The Gift of India.

Is there aught you need that my hands withhold
Rich gifts of raiment or grain or gold?
Lo! I have flung to the East and West
Priceless treasures torn from my breast,
And yielded the sons of my stricken womb
To the drum-beats of duty, the sabres of doom.

Gathered like pearls in their alien graves
Silent they sleep by the Persian waves,
Scattered like shells on Egyptian sands
They lie with pale brows and brave, broken hands,
They are strewn like blossoms mown down by chance
On the blood-brown meadows of Flanders and France.

Can ye measure the grief of the tears I weep
Or compass the woe of the watch I keep?
Or the pride that thrills thro' my heart's despair
And the hope that comforts the anguish of prayer?
And the far sad glorious vision I see
Of the torn red banners of Victory?

When the terror and tumult of hate shall cease.
And life be refashioned on anvils of peace,
And your love shall offer memorial thanks
To the comrades who fought in your dauntless ranks,
And you honour the deeds of the deathless ones
Remember the blood of my martyred sons!

SAROJINI NAIDU.

Reprinted from the Report of the Hyderabad Ladies' War Relief Association, 1914-15.

Colonel W. T. Grice, C.I.E., Commandant of the First Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, was on his way home yesterday morning after the morning parade, when a stirrup leather broke and he was thrown to the ground. The injury is not very serious and it is hoped that he will not be confined to bed for much over a fortnight.

Notes of the Day.

A Disgraceful Suggestion.

"The Statesman" concludes its ponderous and extremely misleading article on what it describes as Lord Hardinge's "dictatorial clemency" in the case of the Lahore conspirators with a suggestion which goes further than usual beyond the limits of decency.

His Excellency has burdened himself with a responsibility which few will envy. If any evil results follow the course which he has adopted upon his head will be all the consequences. He has disregarded not only the experience and knowledge of those who govern the Punjab but also the lesson which he might have learned from his own previous blunder. When he brought back the emigrants of the Komagata Maru he imagined that his benevolence would cure them of sedition. He was profoundly mistaken and was rudely disillusioned. Yet he again essays the same misplaced lenity, which every treasonable Sikh will impute to fear. We can only hope that a better fortune than he deserves will avert the omen.

When the "Statesman" attacks Lord Hardinge it generally loses all sense of proportion, and most people in India have become used during the past few years, for very good reasons, to attach the smallest importance to anything it has to say about the Viceroy. But, having regard to the times we live in, we are not sure whether a disgraceful suggestion of this kind should be allowed to pass without cutting off the electric current of the Chowringhee organ and putting an end to its mischievous activities.

The Health of the City.

After a week of abnormally low mortality, such as was recorded in Bombay in the first week of November, it is not surprising to find that the death-rate should have mounted higher in the week following. The total mortality has risen from 438 to 473 and the death-rate from 23.25 to 25.11. As the week's total included 12 deaths among recent arrivals from the mofussil and four among road-side beggars, the actual mortality among the resident population is reduced to 457, giving a death-rate of 24.26. This, though slightly higher than that of the corresponding week of last year, compares very favourably with the mean of the past quinquennium, which stood at 28.67. A noteworthy feature of last week's vital returns was the excess of births over deaths, the former totalling 484. Last week was the second week in succession this half year when there has been an excess of births over deaths. Plague registered during the week six attacks and nine deaths, being one attack less but five deaths more than in the previous week. Small-pox registered four attacks and one death, while cholera was absent as usual. Malaria would appear to be raising its head steadily, after several months of inactivity. There were twelve deaths from it last week.

Mobilisation of Women.

What with the terrible slaughter of the flower of manhood on the various bloody fields of Europe and the release from many a mental prejudice which the war has brought about, the question of the position of woman in the State has assumed a new meaning and a new force. Lord Rosebery's suggestion in "The Times," therefore, comes very opportune. As he says, a non-political business man would be invaluable in the Cabinet in increasing openings for the employment of women. For the great and immediate need, for the co-ordination of efforts, it is seen from the report of the Home Office Committee that as a result of the present heavy enlistment, substitutes will probably have to be found for over a hundred and fifty thousand men. As the demands of recruiting will go on increasing, the bullk of these substitutes must be drawn from among women. And to meet this, the Committee makes a very practical recommendation that reserves of women should be mobilised with a view to their rapid training for the profession for which they may be required and especially for that of clerks.

Women's College for Madras.

While the consideration of the scheme for a women's college in Bombay has been indefinitely postponed, Madras has reason to be proud of stealing a march over Bombay. The opening of the new buildings of the Madras Government College for Women by Lord Pentland will mark an important step in the slow progress of women's education in India. The Presidency College, Madras, has, for many years past, been doing some work in the direction of women's higher education. But as in Bombay the need of a separate college for women was keenly felt and the Madras Government is to be congratulated on having taken immediate practical steps to meet this want. The College, as Lord Pentland pointed out, will afford a means for the continuance, under better conditions, of the education of women so far provided for in the Presidency College. A specially gratifying feature of the management of the College,—a feature which should ensure the success of the institution,—is the anxiety shown by the Government to enlist the co-operation and advice of representatives of different sections of the community. An Advisory Council has been formed consisting of representative men and women.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

WAR COUNCIL IN PARIS.

FOUR BRITISH MINISTERS ATTEND.

BRITISH HOSPITAL SHIP SUNK.

SHAH'S PACIFIC DECLARATION.

The hospital ship Anglia struck a mine in the Channel on Wednesday and sank. About 300 out of 385 were saved by a patrol vessel. The collier Lusitania, which came to the rescue, was sunk by another mine.

The members of the British War Council were in Paris to consult with the French Government, and had a conference with M. Briand, General Joffré, and M. Poincarè.

After a discussion with the Cabinet, the British and Russian Ministers were received by the Shah, who openly declared he was the friend of Britain and Russia. During the course of the year the Germans had done their best to drive Persia into war with Russia.

Westward of Dvinsk the Germans were compelled to abandon a portion of the trenches in the Lake Sventen district. Bombs from a Zeppelin fell in the German trenches, causing a panic and heavy losses.

The Bulgarians have abandoned their attacks on the Cerna and retired to the Arkangel heights.

The French Minister, M. Denys Cochin, who is on a special mission to Greece, arrived in Athens and was effusively welcomed by the people. He was received by a representative of the Premier, the Mayor and the Municipal Council.

The latest French communiqué says that violent cannonading was general on most of the front in France.

An attempt has apparently been made at Weehawken, New Jersey, to set fire to a corral containing 500 horses destined for the Allies.

COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES.

TROOPS SERVING IN THE WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 17.

At question time in the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law said that the Malay States Guides were being employed on active service.

A very considerable number of troops from the Crown Colonies and Protectorates were serving, but it was not desirable to give the actual figures

ANGLO-FRENCH WAR COUNCIL IN PARIS.

BRITISH HOSPITAL SHIP MINED IN THE CHANNEL.

HOSPITAL SHIP STRIKES A MINE.

85 LIVES LOST.

A RESCUING VESSEL SUFFERS THE SAME FATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The British War Office reports that the hospital ship Anglia struck a mine in the Channel on Wednesday and sank. About three hundred out of 385 were saved by a patrol vessel. Another ship which came to the rescue was sunk by another mine.

A later message says:—

The collier Lusitania rushed to the assistance of the Anglia and lowered the boots. Meanwhile the collier was blown up, but the remainder of the crew were saved.

Torpedo boats also steamed to the scene and brought some of those rescued to port, including a matron and two nurses.

THE SHIP THAT CONVEYED HIS MAJESTY.

The King, in a message, says: "I am shocked to hear that the Anglia, which recently conveyed me across the Channel, has been sunk, and I am grieved at the loss incurred. I trust that the survivors did not suffer unduly from their terrible exposure."

WOUNDED SLIP INTO THE SEA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LATER.

The engineer of the collier Lusitania, in an interview at Dover, said that when the explosion occurred the Anglia's bows seemed to melt away and the sea lapped the rails and splashed on the decks.

The crew of the collier saw the soldiers coming up on the deck and assembling as for parade, waiting for orders to enter the boats. Every moment their footing became more precarious and some wounded slipped into the sea. Many sailors dived in to rescue them.

SPLENDID HEROISM OF NURSES.

Meanwhile, the nurses were splendidly heroic and helped the men to transfer the wounded into the waiting boats, two of which belonged to the Anglia.

One of them, with a nurse attending to the wounded, reached the Lusitania just as a terrific explosion occurred under the Lusitania's stern, and had to sheer of. The Lusitania's mate was blown from the rigging but not seriously hurt.

WESTERN FRONT.

SOME ARTIL LERY ACTIONS.

PARIS, Nov. 17.

This afternoon's communiqué reports some artillery actions.

VIOLENT CANNONADING.

PARIS, Nov. 18.

The communiqué says violent cannonading was general on most of the front in France.

PRO-GERMAN ACTIVITIES IN AMERICA.

ATTEMPT TO FIRE A CORRAL.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.

Three fires broke out in the railway station yard at Weehawken, New Jersey, close to a corral containing five-hundred horses destined for the Allies. It is believed that Germans were responsible.

The watchman fired revolvers at a number of suspicious persons whom he saw running away, but none were hit.

BOMB ENTERPRISES IN AMERICA.

FAY AGREES TO MAKE FULL CONFESSION.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 18.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables, London, 16th November:—

The "Morning Post's" Washington correspondent says:—Fay has agreed to make a full confession including the names of the men in Germany, who instructed him and the men in America financing the bomb enterprises. He has already produced evidence satisfying the officials. High officials in Germany directed him to confer with the Germans in the provinces.

BRITISH WAR COUNCIL.

JOURNEY TO PARIS.

CONSULTATION WITH FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The Foreign Office announces that Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Lloyd George, accompanied by military, naval and diplomatic advisers, have arrived in Paris for consultation with the French Government.

LATER.

The four members of the British Cabinet visiting Paris have conferred with M. Briand and General Joffre.

CONFERENCE AT THE ELYSEE.

PARIS, Nov. 18.

The British Ministers had a conference at the Foreign Office which lasted until one in the afternoon.

After lunch there was a conference at the Elysee till seven in the evening.

The Ministers returned to London at night after dinner at the Elysee.

The meeting is regarded as a preliminary to future conferences at which Russia and Italy will be represented.

GENERAL STAFF CRITICISED.

LORD HALDANE'S DEFENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

In the Lords, replying to criticisms of the General Staff by Lord St. Davids, Lord Haldane detailed Field-Marshal French's working day from six in the morning till dinner.

With regard to the various staffs, Lord Haldane said we were at a disadvantage as compared with Germany, who had been doing for a century what we had tried to do for a decade.

Any omissions were in no way due to the lack of zeal and the work of the men leading the army in France was in no way a failure. It was a great feat to reduce Germany's tremendous military machine to temporary and perhaps permanent impotence.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED IN DARDANELLES.

Second-Lieut. A. N. Battle, Lincolns.

WOUNDED IN DARDANELLES.

Major S. Stericker, Scottish Horse.
Capt. G. H. Sloan, Scottish Horse.
Second-Lieut. R. S. Archibald, Engineers.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. A. F. Graham, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. R. F. Leacroft, Worcesters.

NOW KILLED.

Capt. A. S. Pringle, Scottish Rifles.
Capt. T. F. Thorne, Grenadiers.
Capt. C. S. Tuke, Black Watch.
Lieut. G. S. Armstrong, Scots Guards.

NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. J. Gay, Flying Corps.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. L. J. Nye, Medicals.
Lieut. H. G. Todd, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut. O. M. Creagh, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. J. H. Lewis, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. J. F. Kennedy, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. H. Cross, Durhams.
Second-Lieut. E. A. Roberts, Devonshires.

SUFFERING FROM GAS.

Capt. C. E. Bridson, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. B. F. Friend, West Kents.

MISSING.

Lieut. W. A. Harvey, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut. V. M. Grantham. Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut. J. E. Nowey, Bedford Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut. C. H. Kilway Bamber, General List.

NOW WOUNDED PRISONERS.

Lieut. W. Gray, Yorkshires.

NOW PRISONERS.

Lieut. K. W. Power, Artillery.
Lieut. J. B. Turnbull, Gordons.

WOUNDED IN DARDANELLES.

Second-Lieut. G. Hornuing, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. J. E. Power-Clutterbuck, Artillery.

SHAH OF PERSIA.

"FRIEND OF BRITAIN AND RUSSIA."

GERMAN MACHINATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Nov. 16.

A telegram from Teheran states that after a discussion with the Cabinet, the British and Russian Ministers were received by the Shah, who declared openly, that he was the friend of Britain and Russia.

He did not conceal the fact that during the course of the year the Germans had done the utmost to drive Persia into war with Russia.

Prior to the audience, the German, Austrian and Turkish Ministers left Teheran, confident that the Shah was also leaving.

Princes Eynouddaoule and Firman Firma, who are Russophils, are entering the cabinet.

PROPOSALS FROM PERSIA.

DESIRE FOR FRIENDLY RELATIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

In the Commons Lord Robert Cecil announced that certain proposals had been received from the Persian Government and were engaging the attention of the British and Russian Governments.

"Our one desire is to maintain most friendly relations with Persia, provided the latter makes a real attempt to prevent attacks on Allied officials. It must be remembered that the whole trouble proceeded from the presence of German and Austrian officers and agents in Persia."

CONVERSIONS INTO WAR LOAN.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Mr. McKenna stated that the amount of stock converted into war loan was 347½ millions, of which 204 millions were consols and 135 millions old war loan. The amount of war loan issued to meet convertion was 276½ millions.

SUPPLEMENTARY WAR NEWS

FIGHTING IN CAUCASUS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Nov. 18.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's," London correspondent cables:—

The enemy's reports claim to have taken Tchartorysk and cleared the whole of the western bank of the Styr. Russian reports of recent successes described the difficult and successful withdrawl of prisoners to the western bank.

A Petrograd official message mentions fighting from the Black Sea to the river Arras and the activity of a Russian gunboat on Lake Van. It adds some of our frontal positions are under six feet of snow.

The "Matin's" Salonica correspondent describes the scenes of activity there as affording an impressive spectacle of naval and military power. French and British battleships just arrived together with transports carrying troops, munitions and food over the Endre roadstead, the strength of the Allies is beginning to impress the Greek public and military opinion.

ROUMANIAN NEUTRALITY.

The "Central New's" Rome correspondent says:—According to a Bucharest despatch M. Britiano has declared that Roumanian neutrality is definitely unchangeable.

The "Journal's" Rome correspondent states that the survors of the Italian liner Firenze state the submarine's crew wore German uniforms.

205 D. C. M's. are gazetted. A number of recipients have already won medals and are given clasps. The greater number of acts of gallantry consisted in either of aiding the wounded or bombing the enemy out of trenches. Private Challener, of the 6th London's, charged a German trench at Loos and bayonetted or shot nine enemies.

AMERICAN PROPAGANDA IN U. S.

The "Exchange's" New York correspondent says that 100 witnessses testify that the Hamburg-America clearing house distributed huge sums for the propaganda purpose. The Directors planned to make New York the headquarters of the fleet to raid the Allies' shipping. The Directors will be arraigned to-day.

Recruiting is brisk in Canada. The "Times" Toronto correspondent states that native Canadians form a great majority. Reverse was the case with the earlier contingents.

ZEPPELIN'S EXPLOIT.

BOMBS GERMAN TRENCHES.

PANIC AND HEAVY LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Nov. 17.

The communiqué says:—Below Dvinsk the enemy attempted to cross the Dvina at several points in boats. They were repulsed.

Westward of Dvinsk the Germans were compelled to abandon a portion of the trenches in the Lake Sventen district.

A Zeppelin flew over the Dvinsk district on Monday night and dropped bombs, a portion of which fell in the German trenches, causing panic and heavy losses.

The enemy continues desperate attacks in the vicinity of Tchartorysk. Our artillery again and again scattered him as he approached the Styr River.

ARMENIAN HORRORS.

PERPETRATED BY A GANG OF RUFFIANS.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

In the Commons, during the discussion of the Armenian massacres, Lord Robert Cecil said there was no more horrible crime in the history of the world. The only mitigation was that it was in no way a religious movement. Pious Moslems everywhere in the world reprobated the Armenian horrors as much as we did.

It was the premeditated and deliberate policy of a gang of ruffians and one and perhaps two local governors had been dismissed for not performing the work with sufficient vigour.

Moreover the massacres were entirely unprovoked. We had telegraphed to General Nixon in Mesopotamia to try to induce the Arab tribes to assist the Armenian refugees.

THE POSITION ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

RUSSIAN CONFIDENCE.

A high authority, representing the General Staff, has given to Mr. Stanley Washburn, the special correspondent of "The Times" with the Russian Forces, the following statement in writing authorising its publication in "The Times" as representing the opinion of the Russian highest command:—

"From May till October the Russian Army has been subjected to uninterrupted blows along a front of 700 miles. The Austro-Germans applied every possible means, not excepting such as are forbidden by international treaties, in order to increase the pressure against us. Masses of their troops were flung against this front and sent to destruction regardless of losses. Military history does not afford another example of such pressure.

"During these months of continuous and prolonged action the high qualities and mettle of our troops under the difficulties and arduous conditions of the retreat were demonstrated afresh. Notwithstanding his obstinacy in fighting and his persistency in carrying out manoeuvres the enemy is still confronted by an Army which fully retains its strength, *moral*, and its ability, not only to offer a staunch and successful resistance, but to assume the offensive and inflict blows which have been demonstrated by the events of recent days. This affords the best proof that the Austro-Germans failed to destroy, or even to disorganise, our Army.

"Seeing that they failed in that effort during the five months which were most favourable to them it would be impossible for them to repeat the Galician and Vistula exploits now that the successes of the Allies in the West have complicated the strategical position. The crisis has passed favourably for us. We issued safely from the difficult position in the advanced Vistula theatre, where we were enveloped on three sides, and now stand based upon the centre of our Empire, unexhausted by the war.

"It is true that there is still much fierce and determined fighting ahead. There may be movements rearwards, but there will certainly he advances also. Our Army lives in the expectation of a general offensive and looks with full confidence to the armies of its Allies. It will march boldly and cheerfully forward, conscious that in so doing it is defending the interests of our country and the interests of our Allies. Stern struggle with the forces of nature has schooled the Russians to hardships and ingrained in them the instinct to hasten to the succour and relief of a brother in need. Hence an appeal from our Allies will always find a warm response from the Russian Army."

The concluding phrase, referring as it doubtless does to Serbia, typifies the deep seated instinct of the Russian to respond to blood ties..

FIGHTING ON THE CERNA.

BULGARIANS ABANDON ATTACKS.

RETIRE TO ARKANGEL HEIGHTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Nov. 18.

The Bulgarians on Monday abandoned the attacks on our front left of the Cerna River and West of Krivolak and retired to the Arkangel heights, north of the village of Cicevo, abandoning numerous dead.

The Bulgarian losses during three days fighting were four thousand. Our losses were slight.

VICEROY'S WAR TELEGRAM.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

DELHI, Nov 18.

The Viceroy's war telegram from the Secretary of State, dated the 17th November says:—

The Austro-Germans and the Bulgarians are closing in on the Serbians. The former advanced north to within 25 miles of Novibazar. The Bulgarians working south from Uskub are said to have reached a point 15 miles west of Prilep, threatening the Babuna heights, from 5 miles north of Prilep both from north and south, and attempting to cut the connection of the Serbian northern and southern armies.

FRANCE'S SPECIAL MISSION TO GREECE.

ENVOY ENTHUSIASTICALLY WELCOMED.

PARIS, Nov. 17.

The French Minister, M. Denys Cochin, has arrived in Athens on a special mission. He was welcomed by an immense crowd and was received by a representative of the Premier, Mayor, and Municipal Council.

Subsequently demonstrations took place before his hotel and before the French Legation and the Marseillaise was sung.

MAIL STEAMER ASHORE.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The Royal Mail steamer "Pembrokeshire" is ashore South of Las Palmas.

FAMOUS DRAPER-NOVELIST.

STORIES OF MR. H. G. WELLS.

Three years ago a little book was published entitled "Shop Slavery and Emancipation." It was a book which told in a more than usually vivid manner of the "dismal miseries of the living in shop-assistant," additional interest being lent to it by an introduction written by the son of a professional cricketer who to-day is one of the most widely discussed of writers, and whose latest book "The Research Magnificent," everyone is talking about.

The writer of the introduction was Mr. H. G. Wells, who began life as a shop-assistant, and he wrote, "For a couple of years in my boyhood I slept in one of the abominable dormitories he (the writer of the book) describes, ate the insufficient food supplied, and drudged in the shop. Then, when I was fifteen, I ran away one Sunday morning to my mother and told her I would rather die than go on being a draper. That seventeen-mile tramp without breakfast to deliver my ultimatum is still very vivid in my memory."

"Perhaps," Mr. Wells continued, "had not the living-in system caused me to revolt, I might now be the proprietor of a little business over the door of which would be inscribed 'Herbert G. Wells, Cash Drapers.'"

Before he became a draper's assistant he aspired to become a black-and-white artist, and after deserting the counter he put in a year or two as a teacher, scribbled articles in his spare time, and by that means discovered his true calling.

"I could not stand London and class-teaching," he said; "writing was the only way out. Ultimately, my wife and I, twenty years ago, set to and wrote 'A Time Machine,' which made a hit. We started another story. We could leave London—and perhaps live. So we left, went on writing, and I am still writing."

At the same time Mr. Wells has, apparently, no very exalted opinion of the works of modern authors, judging from the following little story. Some time ago a friend was talking to him about the good times that novelists of to-day have compared with those of the past. "You modern writers do not work so hard," he said "and you are paid twenty times as much as you ought to be." Mr. Wells gently shook his head. "You labour under a misapprehension, my boy," he replied; "the chief difference between the old authors and those of to-day is simply this. They die and their works live; our works die and we live—as best we can!"

The Maharajah of Hill Tipperah has passed orders in the Agar Talau Lottery Case acquitting Colonel Deva Varma of all blame and charges and vindicating his character and innocence. It may be remembered that the Maharajah took the advice and opinion of Sir S. P. Sinha in the matter. His note in this case is regarded as a master-piece of law.

AGRICULTURE IN INDIA

MR. MACKENNA'S REPORT.

REMARKABLE IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED.

EFFECT OF CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT MOVEMENT.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

DELHI, Nov. 18.

The long-looked-for Report on agriculture in India by Mr. James MacKenna, I.C.S., has now been published. Sir Robert Carlyle, lately Member in charge of the Revenue and Agriculture Department, in a forewood, wrote:—"Mr. Mackenna's book brings out very clearly that although a certain amount of work, spasmodic and intermittent in character, was done before 1905, it was only within the last ten years that scientific agriculture has been seriously taken up in India. Ten years ago Lord Curzon greatly assisted by Sir Edward Law and Sir Denzil Ibbetson, organized the Department on its present lines and, although a great deal of spade work had to be done, an excellent beginning has been made and results of real value have already, within this short period, been achieved. The band of zealous workers who labour to benefit the people of India have before them great opportunities and if the work so well begun be steadily continued, an economic revolution should within the next twenty years be effected in this country, especially if the co-operative organization be utilized to the full in making known the results of research and experiment.

MARKED PROGRESS IN TEN YEARS.

Mr. MacKenna in concluding his report writes:—"Material progress during the decade to which this review refers has been marked by an organised and systematic effort to improve the agriculture of India. The laabours of earlier years were spasmodic and disconnected and left little impression on the general agricultural condition of the country. Scientific workers were few. Their work was not co-ordinated and they received little encouragement either from officials or from the cultivators, in whose interests they were working. Their precence and their efforts were viewed at best with a sympathetic tolerition or amused unbelief but all this is now changed. The Agricultural Departments are now regarded as an integral and important part of the administration. The few European and Indian workers of 1905—158 in all—now number 866. Their labours are concentrated and co-ordinated. They now work on general schemes of development.

IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED.

Farms and demonstration plots, formerly scattered and disconnected, have increased from 35 to 374 and the work on them is concentrated on the main problems and not dissipated as used to be the case over a number of subsidiary and unimportant enquiries. As a result the Department can claim credit for great advances in general agricultural practice. Cultural and Manurial problems have in many cases been solved. Local machines have been improved and adapted, and better implements introduced. Real and substantial work has been done on the improvement of such important crops as wheat, cotton, rice, sugarcane and tobacco. The general principles of crop improvement have been definitely settled. The most important crops have naturally been dealt with first, but given more men and more money, all the crops of India will be taken up. Money spent on agriculture is a good investment but material results are difficult to gauge. Many factors have to be considered. A whole industry threatened by destruction may be saved by the discovery and application of preventive and protective methods. The treatment of the palm industry and areca-nut industry of Madras and the protection of the potato crop of Patna are illustrations of this kind.

Again there are the direct gains following the introduction of new or improved crops, improved implements for well-boring and improved methods of cultivation.

RESULT OF 10 YEARS' WORK—
3½ CRORES OF RUPEES.

We may at a conservative estimate claim that the increase to the value of the agricultural products of India as a result of the labours of its Agricultural Department is already 3½ crores of rupees annually or over £2,300,000. This is the result of only ten years' work and it must be remembered that every year will show a progressive increase. On the debt side we have an annual expenditure on agriculture which has risen from Rs. 881,124 or £58,742 in 1904-50 to Rs. 51,30,652 or £342,043 in 1913-15.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS.

But the progress of the past decade has been more than merely material. A mutual understanding and friendship has grown up between the officers of the department and the cultivators. The former have long ago given up the idea that the east has nothing to teach the west. They have found that the only way to real progress is a due appreciation of local conditions and the difficulties based on an accurate study of the indigenous methods and a sympathetic co-operation with the cultivators. Without this they labour in vain.

Agricultural development cannot be fostered by compulsion or force. Adoption of methods recommended is entirely optional and the cultivator will not take them up unless he wants to. He certainly will not do so unless he is convinced that they are better than his own. The days of suspicion and mistrust are, however, gradually passing away with the cordial and increasing co-operation of the cultivator, and an era of real progress has begun. But if we are to influence to any extent the vast agriculture of India some arrangement must be devised to deal with the large bodies of cultivators, as it is an economy of time to deal with a group of people rather than with single individuals.

The physical capacity even of the members of the Agricultural Department has its limits. As we have seen the stages of their work are research in the laboratory or the field experiment on a field scale, demonstration on demonstration farms, and multiplication of seed on seed farms for distribution. But it is clear that direct distribution to individual cultivators is much less efficient, than distribution to a group of cultivators or a whole village. In the former case, control would be difficult if not impossible and the improved seed would rapidly disappear. In the latter the new seed can be concentrated and established in a defined area.

CO-OPERATION.

The decade which has witnessed this striking improvement in agriculture has also seen the rapid growth of the Co-operative Credit Movement, that great factor in all schemes of economic development. It is a happy omen for India that the true lines of development should have come into prominence simultaneously. By the establishment of the Co-operative movement the propagandist work of the Agricultural Department has been immensely simplified. Improvements can be taken at once to a group of cultivators bound together by common interests, instead of isolated individuals working selfishly. By the provision of credit, improved methods, though they be expensive, have been brought within the reach of the small cultivator and by co-operation, facilities for the more favourable disposal of his produce have also been provided. The small cultivator is lifted out of his narrow and restricted surroundings and brought into direct touch with the outside market.

"DIGNITY OF LABOUR."

Co-operation must be the bond between the cultivators and the Department, between the cultivators and the large body of well-to-do Indians, whose sympathy and interest, prior to the advent of co-operation, found an outlet in agricultural associations. Co-operation and sympathy must be the driving force all along the line. There must be less talk and more work and the "dignity of labour" must be recognised. All are working for a common cause, to improve the position of the individual cultivator and to increase the material wealth of India. The economic and social regeneration of India lies in the comparative development of her agriculture and her industries. Fortunate are they who have been given the opportunity to assist in this development. Let the motto of the Department be "Sympathy and Co-operation," its one great aim being to work with the people and for the people for the people's good.

INDIAN'S ROMANCE IN LONDON.

SHOT ENGLISHWOMAN WHO WAS FALSE.

Recommended by the jury to mercy on the ground of great provocation, Damodardas Lamba, 30, an Indian, was sentenced by Mr. Justice Darling at the Old Bailey, London, to seven years' penal servitude for attempting to murder Lilian Eastlake Becker, a married woman.

Mr. Boyd, prosecuting, said the woman, who was formerly a Miss Thorn, met the prisoner in Leicester-square, and they afterwards lived together in London. While he was in India on business Miss Thorn married a soldier named Becker, now at the front. When the prisoner came back he was much upset at the news, and shot the woman in the hand and forehead as she lay asleep in bed.

Mrs. Becker, who wore a red sash wound over her forehead and head, gave evidence. Cross-examined by Mr. H. Curtis Bennett, she said she and prisoner were very fond of each other, and he treated her very well. He bought her clothes and jewellery. While in India he wrote affectionate letters and sent her money. They had discussed marriage; she had said she was willing to go to India and marry him.

FORSAKEN HOME AND FRIENDS.

An Indian gentleman produced a translation of a letter which he said the prisoner wrote to him. It contained the following: "I am doing penance for my sins. It is the will of God. To marry the girl whom I loved, I forsook my dear home, relations, and friends to come away here, and you can just imagine what my feelings were like when I was told she was married. I went raving mad."

The prisoner, in evidence, said he was married at the age of 9 years, according to the Hindoo religion. His sole object in returning from India was to marry the prosecutrix. When he saw her again they kissed and embraced, "and I was the happiest man alive." Subsequently he overheard the landlady say, "Why don't you tell him?" He asked the girl what she was keeping back from him. When she told him she was married it was a great shock to him. "I thought my heart was sinking down and something was coming over me. I was absolutely stupefied." He could not remember what happened afterwards. He had no intention of firing the revolver. "She was the last woman I would have done harm to," he added.

After the jury had given their verdict, the prisoner, clasping, his hands, said in a faltering voice, "My lord, I ask for mercy."

His lordship, referring to Mrs. Becker, said she married a sergeant, not because she loved him, but because she would be entitled to the Army separation allowance.

TEXTILE CONGRESS.

APPLICATION OF SCIENCE TO INDUSTRY.

There was a very distinct feeling of enthusiasm apparent at the meetings held on Oct. 21 at Huddersfield in connection with the Autumnal Congress of the Textile Institute. No doubt, says the "Manchester Guardian," the very large number of new members elected at the council meeting which preceded the business of the Congress inspired those present with optimistic feelings in regard to the future position and standing of the Institute, and this feeling appeared to spread throughout the general body of members. In the past the Institute has done admirable work in many directions, notably the research carried out in relation to the sizing of cotton yarns, indigo dye standards, and analyses of fabrics of foreign origin, but owing to a paucity of funds and an insignificent membership—in relation to the vast industry it is part of—its work has been badly handicaped.

There is undoubtedly a worthy position for the Institute to fill, its work lying between that of the chambers on the one hand and the technical colleges on the other. At the council meeting Mr. George Garnett, the chair man of the chair man of the Yorkshire section, advocated further research work in connection with the question of electricity in wool. Not only are woollen spinners subject to difficulties from the presence of static electricity in their staple, but the same defect is found to a lesser degree when cotton and silk are under treatment. Several plans to eradicate it have been proposed and tried. notably electric neutralisers and radioactive salts, the latter ionizing the air between the fibres and an earthed plate, enabling the electricity to short-circuit to earth. Quite excellent work can be done in this direction.

The welcome extended to the Congress yesterday by the Mayor of Huddersfield (Alderman Joseph Blamires) was most cordial, and the attendance was probably the largest yet recorded at one of these meetings. The president of the Institute (Sir William Mather presided at the morning meetings, and among others present were Lord Rotherham (a past president), Mr. C. W. Keighley (president of the Chamlber of Commerce), and Mr. Frank Warner (chairman of the Council of the Institute).

SIR W. MATHER ON THE POSITION.

In his presidential address, Sir William Mather was very optimistic about the future welfare of the Institute. He expressed the opinion that from to-day it will progress at a very rapid rate until it occupies the position in relation to the textile industries that other associations, such as the Iron and Steel Institute and the Mechanical and Electrical Engineers, occupy in relation to their particular industries. He referred to the magnitude of the textile industry and the correlated industries, and stated that, approximately, 1,000,000 people are directly connected with it, the number being greatly multiplied when those indirectly concerned are taken into account. With an export trade of £170,000,000—virtually one-third of our total exports,—the necessity for such an institute as this was apparent to the veriest layman. If it had been established 50 years ago the aniline-dye industry would never have been lost to this country.

A very dominating factor of the whole of yesterday's proceedings was the question of education. The welding of science and industry was referred to by all the speakers, and the great necessity for scientific efficiency in the operation of the textile industries in particular was fully emphasised. Sir William Mather dealt with the relations of employer and employee, and stated that the former should consider the whole welfare of all those he employs. He deprecated the pursuit of wealth as the be-all and end-all of life.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

A very able paper on "The Textile Industry and Organic Chemistry" by Dr. M. O. Forster, the chairman of the Technical Committee of British Dyes, Limited, further emphasised the necessity of scientific research as an aid to industry. If du consideration had been given to this in the past by the textile industry, he said, the industry would have been repaid over and over again. Speaking of modern education, Dr. Forster stated that "there is no longer any doubt in the minds of advanced thinkers that the curicula of our schools and universities have been dominated too long by the classical system, and the future offers no hope for this country unless the stifling effect of this obsession can be swept away." Continuing, Dr. Forster stated that at the present moment it is not possible for our dye factories to accomplish much in the direction of elaborating. All they can hope to do with any approach to success is to attempt the production of those colours to which our consumers, spoon-fed with German produce, have grown accustomed. Even to achieve this restricted object, however, much of the experimental ground already traversed by the German producers must be investigated anew if the steps of our competitors are to be successfully traced, and owing to their superior technical skill, patiently acquired through decades of study, and their far more systematic manner of arranging and recording their experiments, this in itself will be the work of years.

THE WAR—AND AFTER.

At the afternoon meeting, which was presided over by Lord Rotherham, an address on "The Economic Effects of the War" was given by Mr. R. S. Dower, of the University of Leeds. Mr. Dower divided his address into three parts: (1) Immediate effects of the war on Finance and Trade, (2) Coct of the War, and (3) After Effects. Epeaking of the cost of the war and means for raising the deficit, the author of the paper advocated the payment of this out of income and pointed out that when the war started there was on deposit in our banks £,000,000,000, which has now been raised to £1,500,000,000. Our national income is £2,400,000,000 a year and we save the odd £400,000,000. This must be doubted if possible. In his opinion the after egects will result in first a period of stagnation, then a slow recovery as business are reconstructed, probably followed by a period of boom. Capital will be dear and wages will probably fall. Considerable friction in industrial life may be expected and great patience will have to be exercised.

AN ANTIQUE DEALER'S "CONSTABLES."

THE STORY OF A PEDIGREE.

A number of sketches represented to be the work of John Constable, the well-known Royal Academician, were the subject of an action which came before Mr. Justice Ridley and a special jury in the King's Bench Division on Octobebr 22. Messrs. Dowdeswell and Dowdeswell, the New Bond Street dealers, claimed damages from Mr. Alfred Jones, an antique dealer, of Bath, for alleged misrepresentation by which the plaintiffs said they were induced to purchase the sketches in the belief that they were by Constable. Mr. Jones denied misrepresentation, and said that by the conditions of sale the plaintiffs took the risk as to whether they were genuine.

Mr. Rigby Swift, K.C., for the plaintiffs said that in October, 1911, Messrs. Robinson and Fisher, a firm of auctioneers in London, of high reputation—who did not guarantee what they sold—received the sketches from the defendant, who said they were by Constable, and were of considerable value. Messrs. Robinson and Fisher asked Mr. Jones to give them a "pedigree" of the sketches and his grounds for supposing they were genuine. Mr. Jones accordingly wrote to Mr. Hurlbatt, a partner in the firm:—"I purchased them from an old lady shortly before her death. She told me that the sketches belonged to her father; he was an artist's model, and he got them from Constable." In December Messrs. Robinson and Fisher had a sale of another lot of pictures, and they included a lot of sketches received from the defendant, which they put up as by Constable. Mr. Charles Dowdeswell inspected the pictures before the sale, and, having no reason to doubt that they were genuine, instructed a broker to bid. He bought 88 of the sketches for £264. 1s. 6d., but after examining them the plaintiffs came to the conclusion that they were not by Constable.

Professor Charles John Holmes, the Director of the National Portrait Gallery, gave evidence that he had examined the pictures, and was of opinion that they were not by Constable at all. He thought that they might be mistaken for that artist's work at a distance by those not well acquainted with his work

"NOT A DISHONEST LIE."

Mr. Ralph Henry Hurlbatt, a partner in the firm of Robinson and Fisher, spoke to receiving the pictures.

Mr. J. Bromley Eames for the defendant was about to cross-examine, when his Lordship asked what counsel desired to prove.

Mr. Eames stated that his client asserted that, honestly believing that the pictures were Constables, to cover up the real source from which he got them he told a lie. It was not a dishonest lie, and it was not a lie that was sued on.

His Lordship: You start a lie, you initiate it, the auctioneer believes it, and it is imparted to his customers, who buy in good faith. Are they not entitled to their remedy?

Mr. Eames: No, not unless it was said dishonestly.

Mr. Charles Dowdeswell, of the plaintiff Company, said he would not have purchased the sketches had he known that they were not by Constable. He tried to sell them as "Warren's" pictures, but without result. They were of little value, and he put one of them up in his bathroom. (Laughter.)

Mr. Freeth Smith, a curio dealer, of Bath, said he was acquainted with Warren, the painter of the pictures, before his death. He bought a large number of his sketches, some 300. The price of them varied from a few pence up to 10s. or 15s. Mr. Jones purchased a lot of them, paying from 6d. to 10s. each for them. Witness sold them as Warren's sketches; he never had any Constable pictures to sell.

This concluded the plaintiffs' case.

THE DEFENDANT'S ADMISSIONS.

Mr. Alfred Jones, the defendant, said that when Mr. Smith placed the sketches before him he said they were very clever. Witness picked some out which struck him as being by Constable, and he still held the opinion now that they were by that artist. He believed that when he sent them to Robinson and Fisher, otherwise he would not have sent them. When he was asked where he got them he wrote the letter to Mr. Hurlbatt, of Robinson and Fisher, because he knew that dealers always tried to find the source of the pictures so that they could clear them out. He invented the story, but the story had nothing to do with the sale of the pictures, which were sold on the conditions of sale on the catalogue.

His Lordship: You invented the letter, and it is untrue?—Yes.

Not a single word of it is true?—No.

And there was no Mrs. Golfani who died?—No.

Witness said that it was the custom for dealers to put on pictures the name of the artist by whom they considered they were painted.

His Lordship: They have no business to do so.

Mr. Swift (holding up a picture of a ship): Whom is this by?

Witness: By Constable.

His Lordship: That broken down ship is no more like a Constable than a picture in "Punch." (Loud laughter.)

The jury, after an absence of one hour, returned into court and announced that they were unable to come to an agreement. They were accordingly discharged.

WHY WE SHALL WIN.

THE THREE MAIN FACTORS.

"Dit any of our readers when hostilities began expect that three countries like England, France, and Russia, who were notoriously, and even admittedly, unprepared, could in fourteen months not only make themselves ready both by land and by sea, but could also drive the enemy, who for half a century had been reparing for the struggle, back over his own frontiers?" asks the "Statist."

"If people, instead of wasting time in studying dead languages, which they never master, would give some reasonable attention to history, we will not say general history, but even to the history of their own country, they could not possibly make such a mistake.

DON'T FORGET.

"Have our people completely forgotten that their ancestors entered into the war with revolutionary France in 1793, and that except for two short intervals, the struggle lasted till 1815, a period of twenty-two years? Compare that with fourteen months at the present time. Again, have they completely forgotten that the American War of Independence began in 1776, and peace was not concluded until 1783? Lastly, are they quite ignorant of the fact that the Crimean War began in 1854 and did not end until 1856? And yet the Crimean War was not for conquest. On the contrary, England and France bound themselves not to take any Russian territory. The operations were confined to the siege of a single city. Practically the war resembled very closely the present struggle, except that it was concentrated on one spot, and that the artillery of that day was a very small thing compared with the artillery of the present day.

"If our people would only read up, even in a casual way, the history of the great wars in which this country has been engaged, they would see that those who talked of a short war were persons who were completely ignorant of what war means. In this journal the present writer at the beginning of hostilities stated again and again that it was understood that Lord Kitchener expected the war to last for three years, and he went so far as to say that the estimate appeared by no means to err on the side of over-sanguineness.

"Whichever any one looks one sees that the Germans have gained no real advantage anywhere. They are almost on the eve of winter in Russia, when the cold will play havoc with them. They are obliged to spend another winter in the trenches in France. And they are madly engaging in another expedition at the very extremity of Europe. Anything more insane than the strategic plans of Germany it is scarcely possible to conceive.

"In our deliberate opinion Germany has committed the grossest and the gravest mistakes; whereas the "Entente" Allies have done more in fourteen months than we ventured to hope they could do. And we may add that in our own deliberate opinion no matter what may happen in the Balkans *Germany and Austria-Hungary, are already defeated, and from now onwards will be outmatched both in numbers and in munitions.*

THREE VITAL MATTERS.

"Recollect that the result of war depends upon three things—namely, the numbers which the several combatants are able to bring into the field; the capabilities of the several combatants to feed, clothe, arm, and supply with everything necesary the men in the field; and generalship. Now it is as plain as that two and two make four that the "Entente" Allies immensely outnumber the enemy and, consequently, can go on fighting for a much longer time. We will say nothing of the loss of life to the enemy, because they fight in massed formation. We will assume, for the sake of argument, that the losses have been nearly proportionate. Yet when we bear in mind that Russia alone has a larger population than Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey all added together it is manifestly true that the "Entente" Allies vastly outnumber their enemies.

"With regard to supplies, England and France have greater credit than Germany and Austria-Hungary; while England, France, Russia, Italy, and Japan, if they find it necessary to make an extraordinary exertion, can furnish themselves with supplies out of all proportion greater than those obtainable by the Central European Powers."

M. VENIZELOS.

"The World" writing about the personality of M. Venizelos, says:—

In Greece every Greek is an orator; in a nation of orators M. Venizelos is *facile princeps*. It has been said that there is no audience which has not made up its mind in advance, which he cannot sway, no listeners open to conviction whom he cannot convince. He starts, therefore, with much in his favour. In the next place he is a man of conviction. Those who know him best agree in designating as his chief characteristic an absolutely iron will and imperturbability of temperament in the attainment of his ends. This, however, does not depend so far as he is concerned on what one may call unconcealed and brutal driving force. He is extremely polished, extremely well mannered, with a marvellous amount of suavity and pleasantness of demeanour to cover up and disguise the possession of a maximum amount of resolution. Herein you have the chief secret of his success with his followers. No one can be more entertaining or fascinating in private life. One hates to employ the word now the Germans have made it so unpopular, but he is the embodiement of modern culture. In addition to his own, he speaks the French, Italian and English languages fluently, and reads others. He is no mere politician; he has widely read literature, and he has studied history. This explains his enthusiasm for the idea of Greater Greece.

He seems to have many qualifications, but surely he needs them.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

Lord Hardinge and Indentured Labour.

"The Punjabee."—The great and noble Englishman who pacified Bengal by unsettling Lord Morley's settled fact, who had the statesmanship and the courage to make himself the spokesman of the people of India in their quarrel with the South African Government and to accord his whole-hearted support to the campaign of passive resistance on which our countrymen had entered in that distant part of the Empire, who more recently administered a severe rebuke to the House of Lords in connection with the U. P. Executive Council question, and who has within the last few weeks instilled hope into the minds of the least optimistic section of Indians by declaring that India is destined, in the course of time and in the process of her evolution, to become a friend of England instead of a trusted dependent, could not possibly have any feeling for an institution so akin to slavery except that of energetic and whole-hearted disapproval. What makes the present occasion even more gratifying is the fact that the decision of the Government of India in this instance is unanimous. It is inconceivable that in a matter of this kind the Secretary of State or his Council will flout the unanimous opinion of the Government of India, specially as it is supported by the unanimous opinion of educated India. One may, therefore, confidently look forward to the disappearance of this hated system within the next few months. When the expected happens it will be one more feather in Lord Hardinge's cap.

Disabilities of Indian Students.

"The Indian Patriot."—The Indian Universities are toy institutions which only fit our youths for the lower ranks. The highest positions, in every branch of the service, are preserved for youths with English University qualification. Education, then, is not complete without a course of studies in England. The Indian youths, who would have in India to creep from the Assistant Surgeonship on a hundred rupees a month, suddenly shoots out from England as a Lieutenant with a salary and a position which the oldest Indian, without English qualification, can never aspire to. This is the same in every other department. And when young men go to England, at infinite expense, to continue their studies for the highest examination in India does not complete the education of a youth, since he lacks English qualifications—the English institutions would not be generous. We do not desire to write all that we feel, but the Secretary of State for India ought to realise the injustice of this arrangement and for the good name of the British Empire must either insist that every Indian youth who goes to England to study ought to be given to the Colleges there, or the Indian institutions should be elevated to the position of the English institutions, and their students must be deemed to possess the qualification for the highest position in the Government service. It is a pity that the injustice of keeping back the children of the soil from positions of trust and responsibility, unless with qualification obtained tens of thousands of miles away, does not appeal to Englishmen. But even when we are willing to seek these foreign qualifications, we have obstructions in the path.

Well-Paid Inactivity.

The "Hindu."—Referring to the return from leave at the beginning of next year of Dewan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Charri, which will necessitate the relief of the acting incumbent, Mr. C. G. Todhunter, of his duties as Judical Secretary to the Madras Government, the "Madras Mail" says that "it is just possible that the latter may then be sent to represent this Presidency on the Viceroy's Council, unless Government decide on sending Mr. Rajagopalachariar there." We do not know how far the latter's surmise is well-founded. The wish is probably father to the thought, but we hope that the Government would decide on retaining Mr. Rajagopala Charri as Judicial Secretary rather than sending him to that position of 'well-paid inactivity' viz., the official representative of the Madras Presidency in the Imperial Legislative Council, for which a European is the more fitting nominee. A Secretaryship in the Madras Government has after so many years been thrown open to an Indian. The local Government did not support the proposal and the appointment was a gift to us from the powers above. Its value has been already diminished by the local Government not filling up the period of leave of Mr. Rajagopala Charri by the appointment of another Indian in his place. If Mr. Rajagopala Charri is, on his return from leave, to be drafted away as an Official Member in the Imperial Legislative Council, it can only be with the object of making room in the Secretariat for a European Member of the Civil Service, and the Indian public will lose the benefit of having an Indian Secretary in the Madras Secretariat. We hope that H. E. Lord Pentland will not allow this to happen.

Official War Bulletins.

"The Tribute."—The "Pioneer" deplores the discontinuance by the United Provinces Government of the publication of bulletins of war news through the C.I.D., agency. Every kind of expenditure adds to the power of patronage vested in the officials. From their point of view the "Pioneer's" special pleading for the continuance of the waste is perfectly intelligible. But it is absurd to contend that these official bulletins were serving any useful purpose. On the contrary, they were unintelligible to the classes for whom they were intended; while they competed unfairly with private enterprise among the educated classes. It is a kind of waste which Government cannot, in justice to the general tax-payer, tolerate; and it is matter for general satisfaction that the United Provinces Government has discontinued it. Even more objectionable than this are the direct subsidies granted to certain newspapers in our province. But it is now common knowledge that the subsidies benefit no one but the recipients. We cannot say whether the subsidies are still continued and whether they have not yet attracted the attention of Sir William Meyer.

GERMAN PLOTTERS IN U. S.

ATTEMPT TO SHIELD ATTACHES.

MINES TO SINK ALLIES' MUNITION SHIPS.

The New York correspondent of the "Daily Mail" cabled on October 25, as follows:—

Ex-Lieutenant Fay, one of the heads of the German conspiracy in the United States, arrested at Weehawken, on the shores of the Hudson, in a confession published by the authorities, after giving an account of his military career, says: "The germ of the idea to destroy the ammunition ships of the Allies was born in my mind after an action in which my regiment took part early this year. The germ developed into a set purpose after I had read, day after day, of the terrible havoc wrought by the insane French artillery fire during the great offensive in the Champagne district. The success of the French arms consists simply in chasing through the barrels of their terrible "75's" as much ammunition as possible.

"There was one French battery while I was in the trenches that was extremely annoying to my regiment. We tried to destroy it by our artillery fire, but were unsuccessful. Finally we made a night assault and reached the guns. We dynamited the battery, but to our dismay the very next morning we found it had been replaced by new guns. Then the thought came to me that the only way to stop the guns of the French and British batteries was by cutting off the supplies of ammunition.

"I saw the colonel of my regiment. He granted my release and referred me to the Secret Service headquarters in Brussels. During my spare moments I had invented a device for blowing up the enemy's trenches without using electric wires, but the device failed to work properly on account of the wet weather.

"The Secret Service arranged my passage to this country with instructions to call on Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen, the Naval and Military Attachés, and ascertain from them if my new mine could be used with advantage in either the United States or Canada. I sailed on the Rotterdam with a passport representing myself as a merchant. I arrived in New York on April 23. The first man I called upon was Captain von Papen. I explained to him my instructions. He refused to give me an answer until I had consulted Captain Boy-Ed. The latter promptly refused to consider the plan. Captain von Papen also said it was impossible to make use of my device. One of them, however, said, 'We may find some use for your mine in Canada.' After spending three days in New York, and being informed by Captain von Papen and Captain Boy-Ed that I should be notified if my services were needed, I came to Union Hill with my brother-in-law, and began experimenting on my own account. We did not act under the orders of the German Government.

"HUMANE DAMAGE."

"We decided to manufacture mines and do what damage we could in a humane way for the Fatherland. We admit the charges against us, and are willing to accept the consequences of arrest."

Dasche, the third prisoner, was arrested in the early morning in Jersey City. Like Fay, he at first denied being a German agent, but finally admitted the fact. "My arrest," he said, "is a serious blow to our plans. We were engaged in an attempt to break up the traffic in munitions between the United States and the Allies. If we had not been arrested the work of our submarines would have been small compared with our accomplishments."

The revelations made by the prisoners have caused the authorities to send wireless messages to vessels at sea instructing the captains to make a search for incendiary bombs in the holds.

Fay boasts that the infernal machine which he intended fitting to the rudders of steamships could be adjusted to explode after two or three days.

A development which may connect Mr. Breitung, who purchased the Dacia (the former German cotton-laden ship which tried to get through the Allies blockade on being transferred to an American owner, but which was seized by the French Navy) with the German plots to destroy Allied munition ships, was made public last night when a Federal warrant was issued for the arrest of Max Breitung, secretary and treasurer of the Oil Well Supply Company of New York, on a charge of financing the plotters already arrested. It is suspected that he is a relative of the shipowner.

Another arrest made yesterday was that of Dr. Herbert Krienzle, civil engineer, son of the proprietor of one of the largest clock factories in Germany, on a similar charge. Krienzle has been lodged in the Tombs Prison in default of finding £5,000 bail. He is said to be an officer in the German Army, and owes his arrest to his confidence in the American Government.

EMPTY MINE TRIAL.

The charge against the accused includes the following allegations:—

That Breitung paid one, Paul Seibe, £22 to purchase ingredients for use in despoiling vessels.

That Fay paid Seibe £4 12s. for the purchase of ingredients for the destruction of vessels.

The Secret Service chief says that Seibe, who was formerly a German soldier, will be a Government witness in the case.

Scholtz, Fay's brother-in-law, says that he and Fay never attached a loaded mine to any ship. They had attached an empty one to a British vessel as an experiment and the operation only required ten minutes. Scholtz said he believed Fay received £800 from the German Government. The cost of one mine was £14. They had worked for three months perfecting their exploding apparatus and this work was almost completed when they were arrested.

Breitung, who cannot be found, is stated to have furnished the bulk of the £6,000 which Fay has spent recently.

CARIBBEAN SEA MYSTERY.

The Government is investigating the reported activities of several small boats in the Caribbean Sea (Atlantic) in connection with the escape of the German officers interned at Newport News, which, it is believed, indicate that the Germans plan to resume commerce raiding on a small scale. It is believed that their base of operations is Haiti.

Another theory is that the Mexicans are fitting out boats for filibustering expeditions.

HEROES' DEPENDENTS.

MAXIMUM GRANTS OF 10s. AND 5s.

A tentative scheme of allowances from Navy and Army funds to dependents of British heroes was issued by the Government on October 27. In effect it is as follows:—

Allowances depend (1) upon the amount the soldier or sailor in his lifetime has contributed to the dependent's support.

(2) On Old-Age Pensions and Insurance Act disablement allowances; these being deducted in each case from the amount reckoned by the Army and Navy.

Apparently the minimum allowance to parents who have no other source of livelihood will be the amount contributed by the son in civil life, but in no case exceeding 10s. (i.e., widows' pension) for the lowest ranks in the service.

For others than parents wholly dependent the maximum is 5s. For dependents who can earn a livelihood either a lump sum or a weekly payment will be made equal to a year's pay of the soldier or sailor.

A woman who has been dependent on a soldier or sailor but has no children by him and is in good health will get a gratuity or weekly payment not exceeding a year's allowance; but if she cannot earn her living she may get from 5s. to 10s. a week.

If there are children whom she is bringing up she will get 10s. a week in addition to the payment for the children until they reach the age limit, when she herself will come under the terms applicable to the women without children.

All these allowances are paid after and in addition to the allowance now granted for 26 weeks after the hero's death is notified. Finally these grants are specific Army and Navy grants and not from the Pensions Bill now before Parliament.

TAGORE AND THE WOMAN AT THE WELL.

"As for the fourth chapter of John, we have had a fresh revelation on the inwardness of that story in Tagore's poem on the Woman at the Well; we mustn't now read the one without the other; and yet Tagore tells me privately that when he wrote that piece he did not know the story of the Samaritan woman," says Dr. Rendel Harris in the "London Quarterly."

"He wrote the most powerful commentary extant without having seen the text. Don't you see that that proves something more than the genius of Tagore? It proves the boundless illuminability of the Gospel, and from unexpected quarters."

The passage referred to is as follows: "I heard not thy steps as thou camest. Thine eyes were sad when they fell upon me; thy voice was tired as thou spakest low, 'I am a thirsty traveller.' I started up from my day-dreams and poured water from my jar on thy joined palms. The leaves rustled overhead; the cuckoo (1. turtledove) sang from the unseen dark, and perfume of "babla" flowers came from the bend of the road. I stood speechless with shame when my name thou didst ask. Indeed, what had I done for thee to keep my name in remembrance? But the memory that I could give water to thee and allay thy thirst will cling to my heart and enfold it in sweetness."

Severe headache? Won't stop nothing handy? Call at the nearest chemists. "Stearns' Headache Cure, please. One wafer gives almost instant relief. C-20

PRINCE HENRY AS SPY.

PRETEXTS FOR FREQUENT VISITS.

Baron Beyens, the Belgian Ambassador in Berlin, in his daring book on Germany before the war, shows plainly how Prince Henry, the Kaiser's brother, played the spy in England.

Mr. Edward Legge, who has written a life of the Kaiser and an intimate sketch of King Edward, says, in the "Pall Mall" that Baron Beyens' statement is founded on knowledge.

"Prince Henry's relationship with the British Royal Family supplied him with a pretext for frequent visits to the neighbouring island," writes the Baron.

"There he learnt the strong and weak points of the British Navy, which he was preparing to fight one day. He was fond of calling himself the comrade and adviser of the British seamen. And all the time he was seeking the opportunity of torpedoing their ships and destroying their naval supremacy. All his efforts were directed towards the preparations for a war" (with England) "which he himself regarded as very near at hand."

"That is gospel truth," adds Mr. Legge, "and what is true of this odious Prince-spy is equally true of his brother, the infamous Kaiser. Baron Beyens may now be informed that the spy, Henry of Prussia, was carrying out his nefarious espionage in England, without let or hindrance, or even suspicion (such was our fatal blindness!) at the very moment his brother at Potsdam was telling his co-conspirators that it should be war with England, with France, with Belgium, and with Russia, unless she agreed to 'stand out.'"

We presume that Baron Beyens will not again represent Belgium in Berlin. He will never be forgiven by the little Kings of Germany for these biting remarks about their kingly (?) absurdities. He says:—

"The new King of Bavaria, who hides a fine and acute intelligence under a battered exterior; the King of Saxony, with the loud voice, the noisy laugh, and the soldierly figure; the King of Wurtemberg, most correct of gentlemen; the amiable Grand Duke of Baden, and the other minor gods of the modern Germanic Walhalla are the very humble servants of the Kaiser. It is in vain for them to exchange with him, with a tone of equality, telegrams in which the affectionate use of the second person singular is a matter of etiquette. It is in vain for them to swell and puff themselves within the boundaries of their respective States, to address abundant speeches to their subjects, and to lend their presence on public occasions. For German policy they are nothing but the instruments of the wishes of the Master who lives at Berlin."

Baron Beyens describes the effect of the war upon these potentates:—

"In the case of some, the war disturbed old and comfortable habits. No more travels abroad as long as the war should last. No more stays in watering places, nor even hunting trips. The war exposed almost all of them to cruel sorrows. All of them, however, with the help of discipline or an outburst of sincere patriotism, thought it necessary to greet the war with enthusiasm. The King of Bavaria and the King of Saxony delivered speeches just as bellicose as those of the Emperor. All the Monarchs hastened to howl with the wolves."

As to the poor German Chancellor Baron Beyens says of Von Bethmann Hollweg:—

"His personal inclinations leaned towards a peaceful solution; but this weak man let his hand be forced by the war party, and bowed, according to his custom, before the will of the Emperor, all the more because he was a mere instrument, no doubt unaware of the real designs concealed at the bottom of the Imperial mind. When he saw where this breakneck policy was going to carry Germany, he did not resist or protest, but turned all his spite against England, who had destroyed all the illusions on which people fed in Berlin, by not remaining indifferent and impassive in face of the violation of Belgian neutrality. The philosopher of Hohen-Finow turned into an angry Teuton. All the Prussian brutality in his veins, mixed with his Frankfurt blood, came suddenly to the surface, and the professional calm of the statesman accustomed to control his nerves gave way to a dramatic burst of rage."

THE WAR AND CHRISTIANITY.

Mr. Graham Wallas, writing in the "Nation," says:—

"The main problem seems to be, how it is that the Christian ideal has so completely failed to influence the feeling and action of Christendom?"

"Is not the answer to this the fact that what is called 'Christendom' has never as yet really accepted or endeavoured to practice the Christian ideal?" asks Miss M. E. Durham. "Various parts of Europe are stated in our history books to have been 'converted' in such and such a century. But what did the 'conversion' as a rule mean?

"After fifteen years' experience of the Balkan provinces I can emphatically state that I can see no trace of any Christian ideal in the Orthodox Church of those lands. Nor, indeed, of any knowledge of Christ's teaching among the people as a whole.

"The Bulgar and Greek Churches are precisely the same in doctrine and dogma. They differ solely in the fact that in the former the service is in church Slavonic and in the latter in Greek. But twelve years ago the Bulgar Bishop of Ochrida said to me: 'Sooner than give a kilometre of Macedonia to the Greeks, I would rather it remained Turkish for ever.' The Serb and Bulgar Churches differ in no respect; but the year before last Serb officers said to me: 'We fought the Turks with joy—but we shall fight the Bulgars with ten times more!' 'Christian ideals' in these lands are non-existent."

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ALLIES AT SALONIKA.

FINE BEARING OF THE TROOPS.

SPIES AND SUSPICIONS.

Day by day since October 5 successive fleets of transports have discharged their burdens of troops, stores, artillery, and ammunition on the section of the quay reserved by treaty for the exclusive use of Serbia and known as the "Serbian zone," wrote the special correspondent of "The Times" from Salonika.

No figures must be given, but it can already be said that of the host now mustering here to help the gallant Serbians several tens of thousands are now encamped in the vicinity of Salonika. The contingents for Macedonia are conveyed hither by flotillas of swift destroyers; for a few enemy submarines still lurk in Aegean waters and their activities cannot be safely disregarded.

The weather is fine and warm and dry, and a four-mile tramp awaits the men from the landing stage to their camps at Zeitinlik and Lembed. Crowds of sightseers line the way as the regiments defile to the sound of bugle and drum. An occasional cheer is raised to greet them. But there is no general enthusiasm in the crowds. Not all Greeks are pleased at the arrival of this friendly army; partisans of the Hun are not few among the local Turks and Jews, while Germans and subjects of the Dual Monarchy abound in this most cosmopolitan of cities.

FRENCH ARMY VETERANS.

To watch the bearing and demeanour of these thousands as they pass may be recommended as an excellent tonic. The fine physique and martial aspect of our own men are too well known at home for me to enlarge upon. It is sufficient to note that those who have landed here are fully up to the accustomed standard. But what to say of the daily growing multitude of joyous, active little Frenchmen, in the prime of life, and the pink of condition, sunburnt and war stained, already veterans of this world-struggle, proud of themselves and of their Allies, well fed, well clad, cheering and singing between the bursts of their regimental music, as they march along this dusty Macedonian road? That such troops in such numbers can be spared from the struggle on their own frontiers is a revelation of cheering import. That they are burning to meet the enemy again on new ground is evident to all beholders. No troops could be in better fettle or better equipped. And the spirit of victory shines in their laughing eyes.

In the evening of the first day of the landing, after all the regiments have passed, we drive out to Zeitinlik, where the French have since pitched their tents. It is a long narrow plateau, bare and uncultivated, on the farther side of which hidden from view, the camps are being prepared. What looks from a distance like a design of embroidery in relief traced along the hither slope turns out on a nearer approach to be troops standing at ease in their ranks. Below the lines hucksters and pedlars, fruitsellers and vendors of cheap drinks, are already assembled waiting for the ranks to break up. Presently the Frenchmen begin to pile their arms, small parties of "piou-pious" detach themselves from the main bodies and surround the tempting wares. Orderlies mount bicycles and ride for the town. The scene is being snap-shotted by half-a-dozen photographers.

AN INTERRUPTED COLLOQUY.

A couple of officers stride up to us. The senior of them, a grizzled major, salutes us, and with an air of great bonhomie, introduces himself as belonging to the "——Regiment de Marche de la——." We hand him our cards. His companion knows a little English and is glad of an opportunity of airing it.

At this moment an orderly hurries down the slope, whispers a few words to the elder officer, and passes on. Quite unconscious that anything is wrong, we are about to resume the interrupted colloquy when the major draws himself up, and with a stiff parting bow and "Monsieur, j'ai l'honneur de vous saluer," walks off. His companion follows suit, and we are left to conjecture the reason of this sudden chill.

Turning round we see close behind us a forbidding inquisitive face. Its owner has followed us up the slope and has evidently been listening. We try to flatter ourselves that it is his presence alone that has cut short the conversation. But it may be that warning has gone forth to all members of the expeditionary force to avoid contact with unknown civilians and that we are, in spite of our cards, as much objects of suspicion as he of the forbidding face. For one need not be long at Salonika to realize that the place must literally swarm with enemy spies. Moreover it is certain that, whatever precautions may be taken by our authorities, so long as Greece remains neutral the fullest information as to our movements and preparations in this quarter will be promptly conveyed to the Austro-German staffs by the local Consulates of the enemy Powers.

When I arrived here three weeks ago, the Teutonic element was very much to the fore. In the streets, cafes, and restaurants the sound of German gutturals was almost as frequent as French speech and far more so than English. But the advent of the Anglo-French forces has wrought a change in this respect. Since the first evening of their landing the town has swarmed with British and French uniforms, while the German has discreetly effaced himself from the scene. The first-class restaurants, where he was prominent and voluble, see him no more. His place has been more than filled by the newcomers.

Less moved by race antipathy, perhaps feeling less burdened with national guilt, the local Turks, both "Old" and "Young," mingle freely with the crowds and view the show with quite impassive looks. They take their accustomed places in the restaurants, cheek by jowl with Frenchman and Briton. One of their Salonika newspaper, the Beyan-el-Hakk, has been preaching against Enverism and all its works since the beginning of the war.

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PREPARING FOR WINTER CAMPAIGN.

COMBATANTS' ACTIVITY ON WESTERN FRONT.

DRAINING THE TRENCHES.

It does not seem long ago since people were asking—anxiety mingling with hope in their voice—"Shall we have another winter campaign?" Nobody asks the question now, says Mr. Philip Gibbs, the "Daily Telegraph" correspondent at the British General Head-quarters. Here along the British front Nature itself gives the answer. Winter is close upon us. It is here, at least before midday, when a white fog fills all the trenches, steals down the dug-out, and drifts densely over all the fields. The pale sun gleams for a few hours, giving a fictitious sense of summer, and then, when the darkness comes, the mist creeps up again from marshes and woods, and—Lord!—it is cold for any poor beggar staring towards the German lines through a loophole in the parapet.

The woods here in Flanders and along the line of the Somme are still heavy with foliage, but the leaves on all the beech trees have turned to russet and crinkled gold (if they have not been stripped months ago by storms of shrapnel), and many of the thickets are splashed with red as though they were flagstaffs with tattered banners, and every roadway is strewn with dead leaves, from which there comes the faint odour of corruption.

It is a sad thing, the passing of the summer across the fields of war, for not even the trenches that scar them, nor the barbed wire that has been planted in them, nor the dead bodies that lie out beyond the parapets could quite spoil the splendour of the natural beauty which strewed its flowers and the fruits of the earth even to the very edge of the war's black trail.

And now there will be another winter campaign. To those who saw the misery of last winter in our boggy trenches it is a horrid thought. Must our men suffer all that again? The wet mud, the ice-cold water beyond their knees in the communication trenches, the wind that lashed them like sharp whips, the ooze and slime in the dug-outs, the water-spouts through the roofs of broken barns. Yes, all that will have to be gone through again, and there are no illusions on this subject among our men. "We shall have to stick it" is the philosophy with which they face the prospect, and the words are spoken cheerily. Many of the French soldiers have already been supplied with their "swell-coats"—those fur skins with long hair which make them look like music-hall motorists. Our own men are beginning to think of their old sheepskins which gave them a pastoral look, and much comfort, last winter. Not yet have our Sister Susies sent out their first batch of woollen comforters and knitted vests. Well, it is time to hurry up, because the men are beginning to sneeze.

AIDS TO TRENCH COMFORT.

It will not be quite so bad this year along some sections of the line. Many of the trenches into which I have been lately have nicely bricked floors, and drains to carry the water away. That will make a big difference to the comfort of the men. Forests of timber, too, have been cut into logs to build up the dug-outs, and bridge over boggy ways. The pioneer battalions have done splendid work in this way, and engineer officers have laboured with enthusiasm and skill, bagging, borrowing, or stealing materials to keep the trenches dry.

It will be impossible to keep some of them dry. The lie of the land just empties the water into them. Even in August I waded up to the thighs in a communication trench at the bottom of a sloping field. Nor does there seem wood enough to go round. In some parts of our line officers cry out for more logs with the hungry appetite of so many Oliver Twists. The Third Army has the best of it in that respect, judging from the number of wood-cutters I saw the other day in the thick copses on the banks of the Somme. Those were sylvan scenes, of an old-fashioned type of warfare, with bivouac fires between the trees, so that at night they are filled with ruddy flickering lights and the dark figures of soldiers among painted tents by lines of tethered mules touched with the gloss of burning embers.

The great problem of the winter will be the billeting of all the new divisions who have come out since this time twelve months ago. In the villages a fair distance behind the firing-lines, beyond, or almost beyond, the range of the enemy's guns, every old barn has been requisitioned, and, though not very watertight and not very clean (the rats and the vermin resent our intrusion), they are pretty good shelter against the wind and the cold. Nearer to the fighting-lines most of the barns have been smashed into ruin, like most of the farm-houses to which they belonged, and most of the cottages which surrounded the farmhouses.

Here the few remaining roofs do not give much shelter from rain, and none at all from the wind, so that the comfort of soldiers housed below them is not enormous. When the rainy season comes (even now, as I write, there is a steady soak through the trees) many rest-camps and shelters which seemed like Paradise in summer will be boggy, leaky, storm-swept places, not fit for troops. The problem is being dealt with to some extent by the building of huts, but our armies grow too fast for the carpenters.

ENEMY'S CHANGED SPIRIT.

For some time, at least, it looks as though we shall get back again to the conditions of last winter—the same old trench warfare along a stationary line, with the same old frontal attacks from the enemy, and the daily bombardment on both sides. As I said in my last despatch, the enemy's plan of an autumn campaign on this front, and perhaps on other fronts, were much disorganised by our offensive last month, and it seems clear that they have been severely sobered in spirit by our successful and most bloody repulse of their various counter-attacks against the positions gained and held since September 25.

For the last few days they have attempted no further infantry attack upon the trenches now held by us by the Hohenzollern Redoubt. Even their artillery fire has slackened down for a time, and our guns were certainly most busy to-day in the direction of Fosse 8. Our trenches are within thirty yards of the enemy by the Quarries and the Redoubt. "reorganised" since we captured them from the Germans, whose dead bodies lie about in dreadful groups, between our old lines and the new. "Reorganisation" hardly conveys the impression of this work, where masses of sandbags, ammunition boxes, broken bits of shell, smashed rifles, shovelled earth, and human clay, flung above the old German parapets, during heavy fire, form the shelter behind which our men keep guard. Our men are provided with quantities of bombs, which they hurl upon the enemy whenever he shows a disposition to attack. The situation is extraordinarily similar in the advanced ground beyond Loos in the neighbourhood of Hill 70, where the narrow distance between the two lines makes the conditions of fighting extremely hazardous to the battalions engaged

So the situation stands, in be first fogs of winter, which hinder artillery observation and give warning of the days when any idea of a new German offensive on a great scale will be checked by swampy ground and water-logged trenches. Yet the guns are never silent, and each day there are leaves falling a from the tree of life, but our men, who have had a taste of victory, knowing its cost, are facing the dark days ahead with a fine and cheerful courage.

OLD VICAR AND A WIDOW.

ALLEGED UNDUE INFLUENCE.

Mr. William Huddleston Tanner, formerly vicar of Dundry, near Bristol, claimed against Mrs. Sarah Cordelia Mary Morice, late of Cornwallis-crescent Clifton Down, Somerset, a declaration that in December, 1910, he was induced to transfer his property to her through her undue influence, and an order for the re-transfer of such property. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff and the declaration and order asked for were made.

Mr. J. G. Joseph appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. J. Skinner for the defendant. Evidence was given on behalf of the plaintiff that in September, 1910, he met the defendant, who was then a stranger to him. At that time the plaintiff was 77 years of age and the defendant about 50. The plaintiff had suffered from delusions He asked the defendant to live with him at Dundry, where he was then vicar. This she did. In December, 1910, the plaintiff was persuaded to transfer to the defendant practically all his property. His wife obtained a decree of judicial separation from him, and, later, he was deprived of his benefice. It was said that the defendant then ill-treated him by not providing him with sufficient food. He wrote to his wife imploring her to take him away from the defendant, and he had lived with her since.

The defendant, in evidence, denied that there was ever any intimacy between her and the plaintiff, and said that the transfer of the plaintiff's property to her was quite voluntary and in consideration of her undertaking to maintain him during the rest of his life. She also denied that she had ill-treated the plaintiff.

The cross-examination of the defendant by Mr. Joseph was continued. The witness agreed that on October 24 she went to Cornwallis-crescent to assist the plaintiff in turning out his wife's furniture. She never asked Mr. Tanner to make a will in her favour or to convey his property to her.

Re-examined by Mr. Skinner the witness said that on January 28, with the plaintiff's full permission, she took his letters and papers. The plantiff suggested that this should be done so that the documents could be used against his wife, as at his death she probably would begin an action for undue influence.

Mr. Justice Avory.—On your first visit to Dundry and Cornwallis-crescent was there any love-making between you and the plaintiff?—Absolutely none.

Can you then explain why on the day you returned to London the plaintiff wrote to you a post-card signed "Dote"?—He did those funny things. I don't know why. Perhaps, because I had called him "Old dotage."

His Lordship.—Then you got as far as that!

Counsel addressed the jury on behalf of their respective clients.

Mr. Justice Avory, in summing up the case to the jury, said that the principle of law which lay at the bottom of the claim made by the plaintiff had been well expressed in these words:—

What then is the principle of law? Is it that it is right and expedient to save persons from the consequences of their folly or is it that it is right and expedient to save them from their being victimized by other people? In my opinion the doctrine of "undue influence" is founded upon the second of these two principles.

He was not going to attempt a precise definition of "undue influence" which would be applicable to all cases. He would, however, state what in his view would constitute "undue influence" for the purposes of this case. It must be such influence as deprived the person upon whom it was exercised of any will of his own; an influence which so dominated and coerced him that an act done by him was not his voluntary act—was not the result of the exercise of his own intelligence, but an act which he was forced to do by the exercise of the influence which had been acquired over him. If the jury were satisfied that the defendant's influence over the plaintiff at the time of the transfer of his property to her was of that kind the plaintiff was entitled to their verdict.

The jury returned a verdict as stated above.

MRS. ASQUITH AND MR. GLADSTONE.

MEMORIES OF THE "G.O.M."

The "Cornhill Magazine" for November contains an account written by Mrs. Asquith of a visit which she, then Miss Margot Tennant, paid to Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone at Hawarden in the winter of 1889. The description, says "The Times" was written during and just after the visit; so its readers may be sure that its accuracy is not impaired by any lapse of memory during the 26 years that have passed.

They may trust its little intimate details—the old black velvet cloak worn at early service by "Aunty Pussy" (the Tennant family was connected with Mrs. Gladstone through the marriage of her nephew, Mr. Alfred Lyttelton with Mrs. Asquith's sister); "Herbert's" (Herbert Gladstone's) complaint that there was only one dish for breakfast (he erroneously imagined that the guest wanted more), and the "nice old cupboard and a dear little bed, like we used to have in our night-nursery," in the room where the visitor slept. There are some very intersting notes, too, on "The Temple of Peace," Mr. Gladstone's private room and library, whither the intrepid young lady made her way uninvited, to be received with mock indignation by the high priest. The room was "entirely stacked with books, yet comfortable and most inabitable"—(that—"yet" is deliciously feminine).

Between December 12 and December 16 Miss Tennant contrived to see a good deal of her host. They discussed the relative merits of Italian and German literature, and about Marie Bashkirtseff, for whom the host had considerable admiration; and the guest was not to be tempted by any mention of Mlle. Bashkirtseff's "incomprehensible" want of appreciation for Raphael into a discussion of the merits of that master, with whom, when in Italy, she had been "rather disappointed."

A DISCUSSION ON CHARACTER.

The subject of Marie Bashkirtseff led on to that of cdaracter, and the host was spurred by some disagreement on the part of the guest into delivering a notable saying:—"The only thing that was of any real value in life was adding conduct to sentiment, and ultimately producing character." But this talk on art and love and character and service was—

Constantly interrupted by Mr. Gladstone's remaks to the dog, while he stooped, as pleased as any schoolboy, and quite as active, to pick up sticks and throw them for the brute to retrieve. I internally ached to throw the Spitz after them.

It was better next day, when the dog was left behind. The guest was able to introduce the subject of Ruskin, and the host gave her an instance of his contrariness; of the host's biography (it is true he was then within a day or two of 80), and she learned that he would have liked to write it himself, and rather dreaded the "dry literary style" of Lord Acton, then considered "a probable man" for the task; of the novels of Disraeli (there was a bust of Disraeli in the Temple of Peace), and the host said that "he was born without reverence and with astounding insolence, but that he was an extraordinary combination of insight and patience." Then the talk became more intimate.

The guest asked the host:—"If you had to die to-morrow, what particular thing do you fancy in yourself that has contributed more than anything else to your fame?" The host countered with the same question about the guest, and, having drawn the reply:—"I think I have wonderful insight into character," admitted that in his own case it was "power of concentration." But he had to overcome two serious faults in himself—a disinclination to spend money, and a very bad temper. "I looked at him sweetly and said, 'You will hardly say you have overcome that!'"

MR. GLADSTONE'S ENTHUSIASM.

The wonderful insight into character went to work one night while the guest lay awake thinking about the host. She thought of his sense of humour, "a little grim and Scotch when intellectual, and rather clownish in its fun. . . . Street-boy chaff, practical joking of an amiable kind all please him." She thought of his deeply, sensitively religious nature; "he is famous not because the British people think him so good." She thought of his extraordinary optimism, which nothing but a continuation of bad weather could affect; of his critical faculty, which was "not fine. Anyone knowing him and wishing to impress him as clever could easily impose upon him." She thought of his enthusiasm; he "is enthusiastic, and *collects* enthusiasm. He goes in for it, as it were, and supports it." And she summed him up thus:—

It would be hard to say, where the dominant interest of this man is, but I am sure it is not in his mind. It is in his temperament. He believes in Life as much as he believes in Immortality; he respects it, he has glow and faith, blazing courage. His impatience and steam-power appeal to me. He is dangerously plausibble to himself as well as to other people. He has no idea how much he loves power. It is his passion. It has come out of his heart into his head. At times it has carried obstacles away, at other times it has carried him away. He has got too near what he was working at, he is out of proportion.

On the Monday came a regretful but very pretty parting:—

He took my hand and placed it on his arm, said he was very sorry I was going and that he wished to see me for as long as he could. I bent and kissed his hand, and we joined the others in the hall, *Adieux* were made, I was packed into the fly. I leant out of the window, and saw him standing on the doorstep, an icy wind blowing his dear old white hair, his cape held tightly round his neck in one hand, the other waving his handkerchief.

Next day Mr. Gladstone wrote Miss Tennant a charming compliment in verse, in which he formed four rhymes for Margot, and Miss Tennant replied to her "very dear and honoured Mr. Gladstone" in equally charming prose.

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77, Bolton Street, Brixham,
16*th December*, 1914.

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I am, yours truly, Mrs. J. BARTLETT.

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"PERE JOFFRE."

THE GENERAL AND THE CITIZEN.

The following account of an interview with General Joffre by Mr. Owen Johnson, the well-known American writer, is published in "Collier's Weekly" of October 16:—

We arrived by well-guarded roads and past vigilant sentinels at X——, before a modest three-storey country house with a meagre garden. An air of simplicity pervaded everything. No sentries were without, no bustle of officers thronging the garden. We went into the inner hall before we met an orderly—a powerful leonine of a mountaineer, rather a concierge than a guard.

I had but a short five minutes to wait. I remember Lieutenant S——, saying to me: "Remember the look in his eyes—the eyes especially are extraordinary."

The next moment I was signalled, and, entering a library in the back, found myself in the presence of General Joffre.

I had at once the impression of meeting the simplest and most approachable of men. There was nothing of the war lord about him—of the dramatic wielder of destinies that sweeps ahead the easily tricked popular imagination. I should say that he was above all a man of deep reflection and unshaken decision; a man so possessed with the one result sought as to be able to surround himself with a cabinet of brilliant, audacious spirits as well as those who build slowly and without risk—to hear and weigh each conflicting opinion, to appreciate each, and to take his decision unemotionally. He struck me as the supreme court of common sense. Conversing with him, you received the feeling that he would never risk all on the cast of a die or put his faith in sudden inspiration. He is out to win, to risk nothing; absolutely relentless, seeing war tactics not as a conflict of genius but as an irresistible acceleration of the momentum of great bodies.

DEMOCRACY AND MILITARISM.

The first subject which we discussed was the ever-present one in my mind, democracy—fortunately for me, for it was an opening which found an instant response.

"General Joffre," I said, "in my country we stand to-day divided into two distinct groups, despite all the ominous warnings of this conflict. First, there is an awakened group which has peace as its ultimate ideal of the progress of civilization, but which, face to face with the realities of modern history, is seeking to arouse the country to the necessity of military preparation; second, a group of convinced idealists who believe that the establishment of an army—in fact, the very confidence of military preparation—is a constant incitement to war. Their opposition to a programme of defence is based on the principle that the discipline of military organization undermines the spirit of democracy."

"Where a nation is truly republican, I do not think there is any danger to the spirit of democracy in military preparation," was Joffre's reply. (When he speaks, he speaks slowly, rather seeking his words than carried away by the sound of his own words.) "It is not simply the need of preparation for war, but the need of self-discipline. In a republic, where the spirit of individual liberty is always strong, military service gives the citizen a quality of self-discipline which he perhaps needs to respect the rights of others as well as to be able to act in organized bodies. If you have the dread of military service in America it may be because you are looking at the German ideal rather than at the French. The art of war is practically the same everywhere; the same general principles are taught everywhere. The distinction between the French army and the German is a difference in the conception of the *role* of the soldier. The theory of the Germans is to make of the soldier a machine. They do not wish him to think for himself. By their discipline of fear they rob him of initiative and make his movements absolutely mechanical, entirely subject to the will of his officer. That is why they must attack in close formation. To carry out this theory, the officer class has been made into a Brahmin caste. To perpetuate this kind of feudal supremacy, the officer does not converse directly with the privates, but transmits his orders through the agency of an intermediary class—sergeants and corporals. You have been to the front, in the trenches and in the camps. You must have seen how different it is with us."

THE FRENCH SOLDIER AND HIS OFFICERS.

"Nothing has impressed me more," I answered, "than your spirit of fraternity. In fact, if I had not seen its practical working out, I might believe, as many hasty observers must, that it could be subversive of discipline."

"No, no," he took up warningly, "that is not so. Our discipline is not the discipline of fear. We do everything that we can to impress the necessity of this spirit of fraternity. Our soldiers are treated as intelligent human beings, capable of thinking for themselves in great crises. Every day men come from the ranks into leadership. The private soldier is an inexhaustible store from which at necessity we can replenish our staff of officers. They, in turn, are taught that their soldiers are their children; nothing that their private soldiers need or desire must be indifferent to them; they watch over their comforts and necessities, share their food with them and endure the same hardships. They live together as a great family. When we make a charge, the officer leads his men always—no one has to tell him that—and he does not need to look around to see if he is followed."

"In the final crisis," I suggested, "I should think this loyalty might be a determining factor."

The affectionate smile disappeared in a sudden seriousness.

"It will. Whatever happens, the French Army will never crack. It did not in the first unequal weeks; it never will. When the day comes that the German Army must retreat in the face of defeat, it is quite possible that when their theory of discipline—the discipline of fear—is placed to that final test, the result may be a rout."

TERRORISM AS A POLICY.

I then put to him the question that had been uppermost in the minds of Americans from the beginning:—

"General Joffre, was the destruction and desolation wrought in Belgium and the north of France simply the work of individuals or the result of a fixed policy?"

A "fixed policy," he said instantly. "The policy of terrorism was as coldly and calmly determined upon as the decision to violate the neutrality and break the national word of honour in the invasion of Belgium. It is the German military theory of invasion, decided upon by the German military leaders, that the way to break down the resistance of the country you are invading is to devastate it, burn its villages, shoot civilians on trumped-up pretexts, or drive them before your own troops to stop the fire of the enemy, as they did in numerous cases with us, in the belief that human beings can be terrorized to the extent that they will prefer to surrender rather than risk the horrible results of resisting the invader."

"The proof that it was a settled policy of military tactics is that from the moment they realized that they might lose—that is, say, after the Battle of the Marne—they stopped it."

"And the question of peace," I asked—"if it is not indiscreet?" Then, as I saw him hesitate, I added quickly, "I ask that because there are many well-meaning but unfortunately misinformed persons in America who believe that the cause of humanity is best served at the present moment by seeking an immediate peace."

"PEACE TO-DAY WOULD BE A CRIME."

He answered with more solemnity and earnestness, with a flash of the strong, underlying mental stubbornness for the right which is characteristic:—

"Peace to-day would be a crime toward posterity. It would only be an armistice in which every nation would continue feverishly to prepare for war. The French nation is too intelligent to deceive itself or to be deceived. We are not fighting a nation with the same ideas as our own, but a nation drunk with the idea of Imperial domination, a nation which believes that in the progress of the world there is no place for little nations. The decision as to whether Europe will continue as free and individual will be made in this war alone. Either we win the right now to continue democratic and peaceful, or we surrender Europe to the imposition of an Imperial idea. You will find, wherever you go, that the French people know this. You will find them absolutely of one opinion. They are prepared for anything, and they know what the issue is. We do not need to lie to our soldiers. No matter how long the war lasts, it will be fought out until we have conquered the right to leave a heritage of peace to our children."

"Of course, another winter's campaign," I suggested, "will never be as frightful as the last one."

"No," he said, "it will be very different. That is one thing we have been working on for months. It will be very different. We are prepared now for many things. One thing especially we will try to avoid the standing in water and ice for days and weeks."

I changed to another subject.

"General Joffre, with us we consider that the sinking of the Lusitania was above all things a moral and spiritual tragedy for the German race, a frightful unmasking of the extent to which a military despotism had crushed the instincts of the individual conscience. We cannot conceive that an officer could be found to obey such an order."

The answer he gave me was substantially the answer I had received from every public man in France:—

"No French Government would impose such an order, knowing that it could not be obeyed. We cannot give inhuman commands to human beings. With us the army is not the master but the servant of the nation, and the nation reposes on a public conscience which is the sum of the consciences of its soldiers; and our responsibility to that conscience is higher than any military necessity. No such order could ever be given by a French commander"—he stopped and added significantly—"nor many other orders."

Underneath the great working head of the multiplied military activity the citizen of the Republic had shone forth—the idealist for whom honour, humanity, and moral pride were not simply figments of peace, but the inspiring, ennobling incitements to heroism in war.

THE WOMEN OF FRANCE.

I repeated to him the answer a little working woman had given me in one of the crowded workrooms of Paris—a woman who had lost one son and a brother already—who, answering my question as to whether her courage was still as strong as ever, had replied proudly:—

"We women must keep up our courage, monsieur, for we are the ones who must give courage to our men."

He looked away a moment, profoundly touched, and then said, with great feeling:—

"Oh, our women! They are sublime! No one ever knew how heroic they could be—not even themselves. There will be no flinching there. Even the mothers who have lost their sons, their only sons, will not permit us to stop now. They have made their sacrifice without complaint—only it must not be a useless sacrifice."

THE DEAD DO NOT DIE.

THE LEGACY OF HEROISM.

When we behold the terrible loss of so many young lives, when we see so many incarnations of physical and moral vigour, of intellect and of glorious promise, pitilessly cut off in their first flower, we are on the verge of despair, writes Maurice Maeterlinck, in an article which has been translated by the "Daily Mail."

Never before have the fairest energies and aspirations of men been flung so recklessly and incessantly into an abyss whence comes no sound or answer. Never since it came into existence has humanity squandered its treasure, its substance, and its prospects so lavishly.

For more than twelve months, on every battlefield, where the bravest, the truest, the most ardent and self-sacrificing are necessarily the first to die and where the less courageous, the less generous, the weak, the ailing, in a word the less desirable, alone possess some chance of escaping the carnage—for over twelve months a sort of monstrous inverse selection has been in operation, one which seems to be deliberately seeking the downfall of the human race. And we wonder uneasily what the state of the world will be after the great trial and what will be left of it and what will be the future of this stunted race, shorn of all that was best and noblest in it.

The problem is certainly one of the darkest that have ever vexed the minds of men. It contains a material truth before which we remain defenceless; and, if we accept it as it stands, we can discover no remedy for the evil that threatens us. But material and tangible truths are never anything but a more or less salient angle of greater and deeperlying truths. And on the other hand mankind appears to be such a necessary and indestructible force of nature that it has always, hitherto not only survived the most desperate ordeals, but succeeded in benefiting by them and emerging greater and stronger than before.

EVERYTHING TRANSFORMED NOTHING PERISHES.

We know that peace is better than war; it were madness to compare the two. We know that, if this cataclysm let loose by an act of unutterable folly had not come upon the world, mankind would doubtless have reached ere long a zenith of wonderful achievement whose manifestations it is impossible to foreshadow. We know that, if a third or a fourth part of the fabulous sums expended on extermination and destruction had been devoted to works of peace, all the iniquities that poison the air we breathe would have been triumphantly redressed and that the social question, the one great question, that matter of life and death which justice demands that posterity should face, would have found its definite solution; once and for all, in a happiness which now perhaps even our sons and grandsons will not realise.

We know that the disappearance of two or three million young existences, cut down when they were on the point of bearing fruit, will leave in history a void that will not be easily filled, even as we know that among those dead were mighty intellects, treasures of genius which will not come back again and which contained inventions and discoveries that will now perhaps be lost to us for centuries.

We know that we shall never grasp the consequences of this thrusting back of progress and of this unprecedented devastation. But, granting all this, it is a good thing to recover our balance and stand upon our feet. There is no irreparable loss.

Everything is transformed, nothing perishes, and that which seems to be hurled into destruction is not destroyed at all. Our moral world, even as our physical world, is a vast but hermetically sealed sphere, whence naught can issue, whence naught can fall to be dissolved in space.

All that exists, all that comes into being upon this earth remains there and bears fruit; and the most appalling losses are but material or spiritual riches flung away for an instant, to fall to the ground again in a new form. There is no escape or leakage, no filtering through cracks, no missing the mark; there is not even waste or neglect.

THE TRIUMPH OF LIFE.

All this heroism poured out on every side does not leave our planet; and the reason why the courage of our fighters seems so general and yet so extraordinary is that all the might of the dead has passed into those who survive. All those forces of wisdom, patience, honour, and self-sacrifice, which increase day by day, and which we ourselves, who are far from the field of danger feel rising within us without knowing whence they come, are nothing but the souls of the heroes gathered and absorbed by our own souls.

It is well at times to contemplate invisible things as though we saw them with our eyes. This was the aim of all the great religions, when they represented, under forms appropriate to the civilisation of their day, the deep, instinctive, general, and essential truths which are the guiding principles of mankind. All have felt and recognised that loftiest of all truths and given it various names designating the same mysterious verity: the Christian knows it as revival of merit, the Japanese as ancestor-worship, while in India it appears as the transmigration of souls or reincarnation.

It was observed that after the great battles of the Napoleonic era the birth-rate increased in an extraordinary manner as though the lives suddenly cut short in their prime were not really dead and were in a hurry to return among us to complete their career. If we could follow with our eyes all that is happening in the spiritual world that rises above us on every side, we should no doubt see that it is the same with the moral force that seems to be lost on the field of slaughter. It knows where to go, it knows its goal, it does not hesitate.

All that our wonderful dead relinquish they bequeath to us; and, when they die for us, they leave us their lives not in any strained metaphorical sense, but in a very real and direct way. Virtue goes out of every man who falls while performing a deed of glory, and that virtue drops down upon us, and nothing of him is lost and nothing evaporates in the shock of a premature end. He gives us in one solitary and mighty stroke what he would have given us in a long life of duty and love.

Death does not injure life; it is powerless against it. Life's aggregate never changes. What death takes from those who fall enters into those who are left standing. The number of lamps grows less, but the flame rises higher. Death is in no wise the gainer so long as there are living men. The more it exercises its ravages, the more it increases the intensity of that which it cannot touch; the more it pursues its phantom victories, the better does it prove to us that man will end by conquering death.

WAR SURGERY.

THE NEW ANTISEPTICS.

A statement received from an authentic source gives an account of the successful results of the Leeds University researches in regard to the new antiseptics for use in the treatment of the wounded. The heavy mortality from gas gangrene, and, generally speaking, the highly infected character of wounds were quickly realised. Moreover, it was soon found that the ordinary antiseptics hitherto used in surgical practice were for the most part valueless. Mr. Rockefeller with great liberality undertook the equipment of an experimental hospital not far from the French lines, where new methods of treatment could be investigated. Dr. Carrel, the eminent French surgeon recently attached to the Rockefeller Institute in New York, was placed in charge; Dr. Dakin, of the Herter Laboratory, New York, and graduate of the Leeds University, was invited to join the staff as chemist, and in addition a bacteriologist was appointed. To facilitate the work of preparation Professor Cohen, head of the organic chemistry department of the Leeds University, was asked to co-operate. Since the beginning of the present year, with the help of Dr. Kenyon, appointed to the work by the Royal Medical Research Committee, a large number of substances have been made and tested.

Although the majority of the substances submitted to certain important tests have for one reason or another been discarded as worthless, a few of them have proved of the highest value, and are being more and more extensively employed in the military hospitals, both here and in France. Sodium hypochlorite is of course, a very inexpensive and powerful antiseptic, but its very strong alkaline properties and irritant action on the tissues have precluded its use in surgical cases. To neutralise the alkalinity, and so remove the irritant effect, Dr. Dakin added boric acid in sufficient quantity to render the liquid faintly acid. The resulting solution, whilst preserving its antiseptic action unimpaired, could now be used without detriment to the tissues. Mention must also be made of its solvent power for necrotic tissue, and its ready absorption whereby it is able to penetrate to the seat of infection. By a process of continuous washing or irrigation with the antiseptic the wound is very rapidly sterlised, and a large number of cases treated in this way have invariably given good results.

In addition to this agent, a series of substances of great antiseptic activity have been obtained from the benzene hydrocarbons. They are known technically as chloramines. They are neutral and entirely non-irritant, but on the other hand they do not dissolve necrotic tissue, and are consequently not so effective as the hypochlorites for the initial treatment of wounds.

FERDINAND'S PREMIUM.

An insurance has been effected in London providing for payment of a total loss claim should King Ferdinand still be on the Bulgarian throne on June 30, 1916. The underwriters have accepted the low rate of £5 5s. per £100, which means that in their opinion the chance of King Ferdinand being on the throne on the date mentioned is small.

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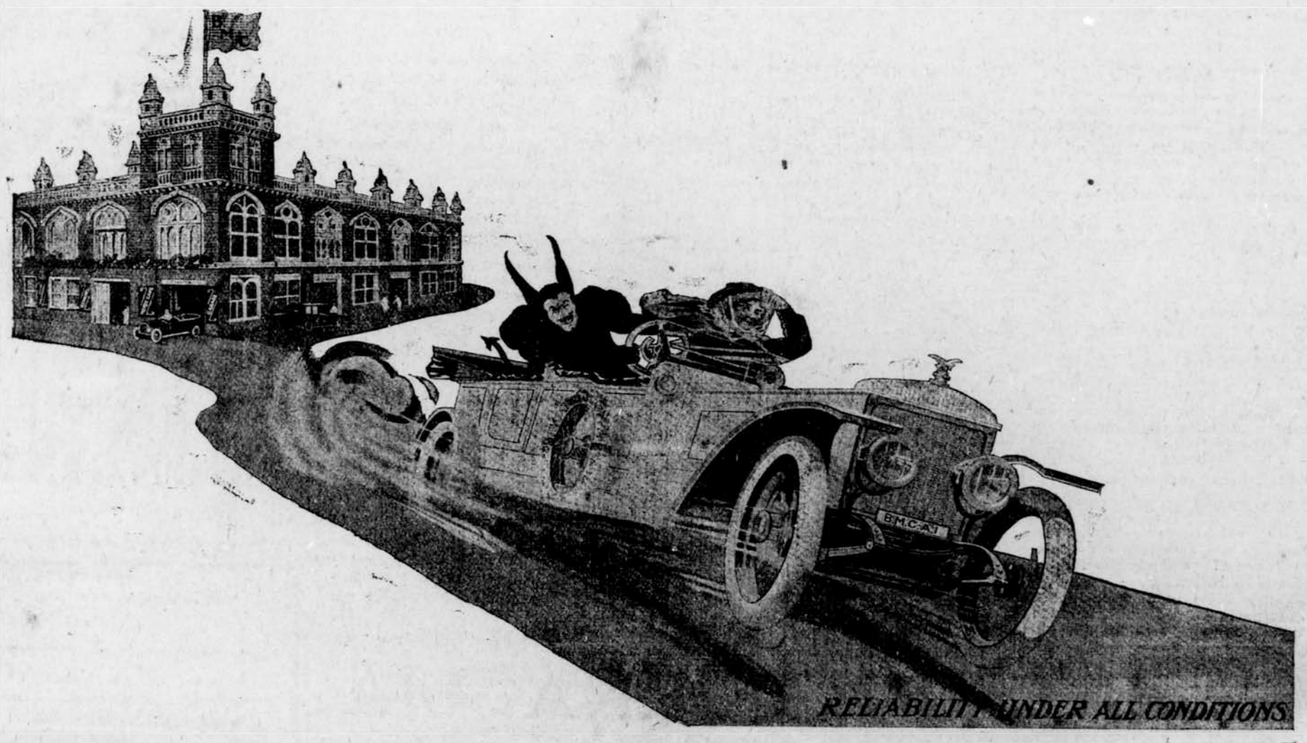

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